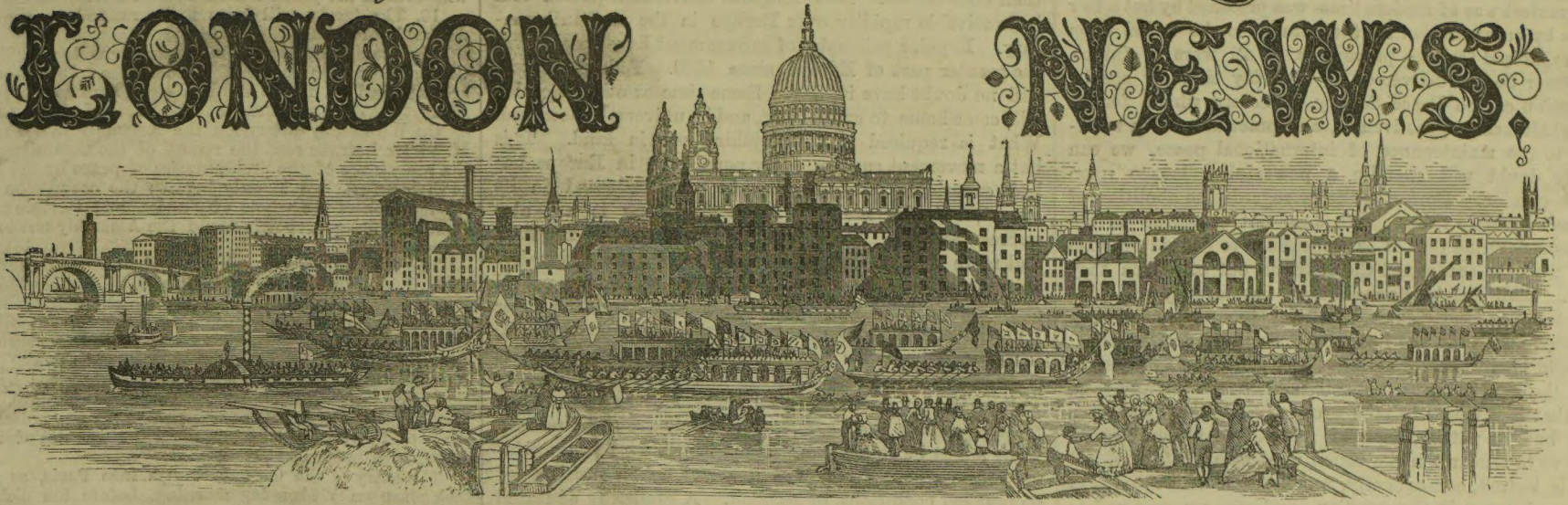


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

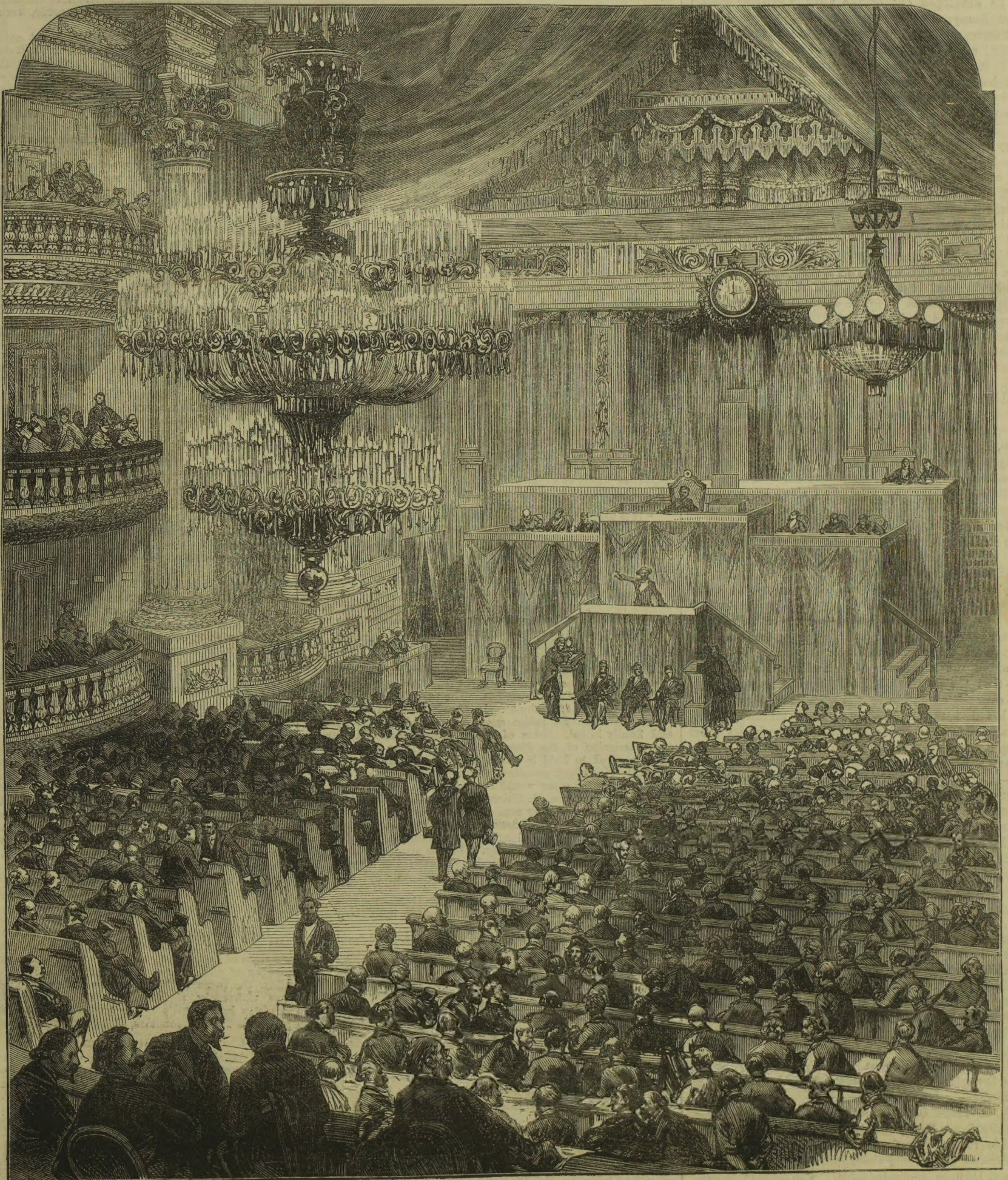


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1639.—VOL. LVIII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871.

PRICE FIVEPENCE



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT BORDEAUX DISCUSSING THE TERMS OF PEACE.

MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.

It has so chanced—and the coincidence will be regarded by many as extremely curious—that the termination of the greatest war of modern times was preceded by but a few hours by an exposition of the means to be relied upon and organised for the prevention of all wars in future. Professor Seeley delivered, on Tuesday last, by special invitation of the Peace Society, a lecture which, for its thoughtfulness, suggestiveness, and practicalness, in reference to the maintenance of international peace, we can hardly doubt will exercise a powerful influence upon public opinion. Professor Seeley regards the abolition of war as a feasible thing. He does not subscribe to the common doctrine that it is impossible to get rid of wars until we have eradicated the passions out of which they grow. Civil society, he maintains, has already set aside war between individuals, between townships, between counties, and, as in the instance of England and Scotland, between kingdoms. But it has been done not by insisting upon the conclusion that war is indefensible in any case, and that it is better to take wrong than to have recourse to it, but by putting such an alternative system in its place as to render warlike action unnecessary. The object of this lecture, consequently, was to show that those who had any interest in the question—and who amongst us has not?—how a system of international arbitration may in course of time be realised.

The first position which the learned Professor essayed to establish was the following:—That the international system wanted is something essentially different from, and cannot be developed out of, the already existing system by which European affairs are settled in Congresses of the great Powers. We want something in the nature of a law court; and a European Congress has nothing of that nature in it. "What," he asks, "would be thought of a judicial bench every member of which was closely connected by interest with the litigants, and on which, in the most important cases, the litigants themselves invariably sat?" But a Congress of Plenipotentiaries, whatever else they may be and do, cannot possibly be a law court, nor can it do more than effect an adjustment of forces, instead of an adjustment of rights. As a law court implies a State with which it is intimately connected, and of whose will it is intended to be an expression, so an international law court implies an international State. Some sort of federation, therefore, becomes necessary as the foundation of any system of international arbitration.

The second position assumed by Professor Seeley is that such a federation must consist of all the Powers that may reap the benefit of it. The closer it is, he contends, the more likely is it to be successful. The German Bund which fell to pieces in 1866, and the old American Confederation, which in 1789 was replaced by the present American Union, failed because they were not close enough. The Americans, he says, have found a higher political unit for mankind; they have found a name greater than that of State; they have created a virtue beyond patriotism. What we want on this side of the Atlantic, and what, perhaps, would be regarded by a large majority of Europeans as Utopian, is already realised in America, to a very considerable extent. There you have States subsisting side by side as amicably as departments or counties; to protect frontiers like those of France there is no more need for a Metz or Strasbourg than on the boundary of Middlesex and Hertfordshire; and in the Budget of States as large as England no grant for a war establishment. No doubt, peace was recently interrupted in America. But theirs was a war against war—a war for the principle of union—a war against the principle of division—a war to solve, and which in all essential respects has solved, for the benefit of that continent, the problem of war for ever. The great lesson which the experience of Americans has taught us is this—that the decrees of the Federation must not be handed over for execution to the officials of the separate States, but that the Federation must be an independent and separate executive, through which its authority must be brought to bear directly upon individuals. Europe must have a constitution as well as the States that compose it—a legislature and executive as strong and as important as those that meet and act at Washington—and the representation in the federal legislature of Europe must, as in the American Congress, be by population as well as by States.

From this position the learned Professor advances to a third—namely, that the federation which he proposes, in order to be really vigorous and effectual, will need a complete apparatus of powers, legislative, executive, and judicial, and will therefore have to be raised above all dependence upon State Governments. And then, in the last place, it will be necessary that the federation should take the disputed question out of the hands of the disputants and impose its decision upon the parties by overwhelming force. International justice, he maintains, can never be irresistible so long as States have standing armies. The right of levying troops must belong to the Federation, and must be denied to the State. The State is the feudal lord of modern Europe. The reign of anarchy will never be brought to a close until the State is forbidden to keep armed retainers.

Such, in barest outline, are the suggestions put forward by Professor Seeley for preventing future European wars. He recognises, of course, the immense difficulties to be overcome in carrying them into effect; but he does not regard them as insurmountable. The scheme, he says,

cannot be realised at once or soon. A new conviction will have to be spread over Europe before it can be reduced into practice. Such a thing, however, has been done more than once before. New religious convictions passed with inconceivable rapidity over Europe in the sixteenth century. Popular principles of government have spread over the greater part of Europe since 1789. Federation, too, will no doubt have its day. Some time or other the idea will come home to every heart, and be universally accepted. What is required is not anything new in kind. It is but a movement such as every population in Europe has had experience of. It may be unprecedented in its extent, but the motives for undertaking it are also unprecedented. Wars seem growing more frightful and more gigantic; and the more victories the nationality principle wins, the nearer we seem to approach a period of energetic popular States waging war upon each other with the unrelieved fierceness of national antipathy. If, however, the evil be great, the leverage at command is greater still. Religious feelings and political feelings, as well as the hopes of aggrieved races, may be made use of to bring about the desired end. They are great powers. They might be found more than a match for the centrifugal forces—the differences of language, of institutions, of economical conditions, of religion. A gradually educated European public opinion may yet see before it, "a new federation rising like a majestic temple over the tomb of war, emulating the Transatlantic Federation in prosperity and unity, but surpassing it far in all the riches of culture, manners, and science, and consecrated with all the traditions and relics of the ancient world."

We make no comment on the scheme—our readers will ponder it.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The terms of peace agreed to at Versailles by M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre, on Saturday, and sanctioned by the fifteen delegates of the National Assembly, were finally accepted by the Assembly at Bordeaux on Wednesday afternoon. They amount to the cession of Alsace, except Belfort, and of the German part of Lorraine, including Metz, with the payment by France of £200,000,000, within three years; the Germans to quit the French territory by degrees, as the money is paid. The preliminaries of the treaty were signed on Sunday, when the German Emperor telegraphed this gratifying news to the Empress, at Berlin, to the Emperor of Russia, at St. Petersburg, and to the King of Bavaria, at Munich. A military convention was also stipulated for the entry of 30,000 German troops into Paris, occupying the Champs Elysées and the Place de la Concorde. They were not to pass beyond the limits assigned, keeping between the north bank of the Seine and the line of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.

On Monday morning the inhabitants of Paris were officially apprised of the state of affairs by a Government proclamation in which M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre declared that they had during six days contended to the utmost for better terms; but that hostilities would have recommenced, and blood would have uselessly been shed, had the armistice not been prolonged.

"This prolongation could only be obtained on the condition of a partial and very temporary occupation of a quarter of Paris. If the convention be not respected, the armistice will be broken, and the enemy, already master of the forts, will occupy in strong force the entire city. Private property, the works of art, and the public monuments are guaranteed to-day; but should the convention cease to be in force, misfortune will await the whole of France. The fearful ravages of war, which hitherto have not extended beyond the Loire, will then extend to the Pyrenees.

"It is absolutely true to say that the safety of Paris affects the whole of France. Do not imitate the fault of those who did not wish us to believe eight months ago that the war would be so fatal. The French army which defended Paris with so much courage will occupy the left bank of the Seine, and will ensure the loyal execution of the new armistice. The National Guard will undertake to maintain order in the rest of the city, as good and honoured citizens who have shown themselves to be brave in the face of the enemy, and this cruel situation will end in peace and the return of public prosperity."

Great popular excitement prevailed in Paris on Sunday and Monday. The Faubourg and Rue St. Antoine, and the quarters of Villette, Belleville, and Montmartre were full of enraged Red Republicans, swearing to upset the Government and to resist the entry of the Prussians. The mob in several places perpetrated acts of violence. In the Place de la Bastille, on Sunday, a disguised police agent was seized, cruelly treated, and finally killed. Some of the mutinous National Guards took possession of the dismounted cannon from the ramparts and prepared to hold by force certain positions in the city. General Vinoy, commanding the small number of regular troops left under arms, would not interfere.

In the mean time, M. Thiers and his colleagues went down to Bordeaux, where they met the Assembly on Tuesday afternoon. Amidst profound silence M. Thiers rose and submitted to the Assembly a bill to ratify the preliminaries of peace signed at Versailles on Sunday. He was overpowered by his feelings, and obliged to descend and leave the room. M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire then continued to read the preliminaries:—

1. France renounces in favour of the German empire the following rights:—The fifth part of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, and Alsace less Belfort.

2. France will pay the sum of five milliards of francs, of which one milliard is to be paid in 1871, and the remaining four milliards by instalments extending over three years.

3. The German troops will begin to evacuate the French territory as soon as the treaty is ratified. They will then evacuate the interior of Paris and some departments lying in the western region. The evacuation of the other departments will take place gradually after payment of the first milliard, and proportionately to the payment of the other four milliards.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum will be paid on the amount remaining due, from the date of the ratification of the treaty.

4. The German troops will not levy any requisitions in the departments occupied by them, but will be maintained at the cost of France.

5. A delay will be granted to the inhabitants of the territories annexed, to choose between the two nationalities.

6. Prisoners of war will be immediately set at liberty.

7. Negotiations for a definitive treaty of peace will be opened at Brussels after the ratification of the treaty.

8. The administration of the departments occupied by the German troops will be intrusted to French officials, but under the control of the chiefs of the German corps of occupation.

9. The present treaty confers upon the Germans no rights whatever in the portion of the French territories not occupied.

10. The treaty will have to be ratified by the National Assembly of France.

The examination of this bill was referred to a Parliamentary Committee, which consisted of the fifteen delegates who had accompanied M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre to Paris, with M. Benoist d'Azy as president, and M. Victor Lefranc as reporter.

On Wednesday afternoon the Assembly met again, when M. Victor Lefranc read the report of the Committee advising the acceptance of the preliminaries of peace by the Assembly, as their refusal would only involve the occupation of Paris, the invasion of the whole of France, and terrible calamities. The Committee earnestly urged the Assembly not to adopt so desperate a step.

The Assembly was much agitated, and speeches were made by M. Edgar Quinet, M. Victor Hugo, M. Louis Blanc, and M. Bamberger, a representative of the Moselle, against the acceptance of the proposed terms. Nevertheless, the bill for the ratification of these preliminaries of peace was carried by 546 votes against 107—a majority of more than five to one. The Assembly enthusiastically and unanimously voted by acclamation a resolution confirming the fall of the Empire, and stigmatising Napoleon III. as responsible for the present misfortunes of France. General Changarnier was one of those who felt obliged to counsel peace.

The entry of the German troops into Paris, as arranged, took place on Wednesday morning, before ten o'clock, some battalions having come in, two hours earlier, to occupy the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées. The bridge from the Place de la Concorde to the Palais Législatif was barricaded and occupied by French gendarmes; so were the ends of the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue Royale, and the line of the Rue St. Honoré. The Tuileries was shut up, but the palace of the Elysée was put at the disposal of General Kamecke, commander of the Prussian troops. The allegorical statues of French cities, on the Place de la Concorde, were veiled with crape.

The Emperor-King of Germany did not enter Paris, but stopped at the Longchamps racecourse, in the Bois de Boulogne, where he inspected the troops to be sent in, numbering 30,000 men, of the 6th and 11th Prussian Army Corps and the 1st Bavarian Army Corps. The entrance of the German troops was effected without any contretemps. The conduct of the French troops, the National Guard, the Mobiles, and the population was admirable. The most complete calm and order reigned throughout Paris. An immense crowd filled the boulevards and principal streets, but kept silence. The shops were closed; the newspapers were not published. The barricades at Montmartre and Belleville remained. A single incident has been reported. Several companies of the National Guard marched in the morning to the faubourg on the right bank of the Seine, with the intention of attacking the German troops, but the battalions of National Guard, which were posted in the direction of the Madeleine, stopped them. After a long discussion, the refractory National Guard were convinced of the inutilty and danger of their resolution, and decided to return to their faubourg.

Through the streets in the vicinity of the Faubourg St. Honoré, the Champs Elysées, the Ministry of the Interior, the Arc de Triomphe, and the avenues Wagram, Friedland, de la Grande Armée, Porte Maillot, Ternes, and Passy, a dividing line, 50 metres wide, had been mutually fixed, and was guarded on the one side by German and on the other by French troops. The Paris artillery was inclosed in the Park de Monceaux.

SPAIN.

The Queen has recovered.

A treaty of commerce between Spain and Sweden and Norway was signed on Tuesday.

A small difficulty has arisen between Spain and the Viceroy of Egypt out of an alleged insult to an employé of the Spanish Consulate at Cairo. An ultimatum has been dispatched from Madrid on the subject; and it is stated that several of the great Powers have offered to mediate in the matter.

BELGIUM.

A Ministerial decree has been published conferring on the Protestant and Jewish Churches in Belgium the advantages of civil corporations, of which they cannot at any time be deprived.

HOLLAND.

The final Budget for 1871 was presented, on Tuesday, in the Second Chamber. It is proposed, prior to ulterior settlement, to issue Treasury Bonds to the amount of nine millions and a half of florins to cover the expenditure. The income-tax bill has been withdrawn. The Minister of War insisted upon the necessity of improving and reorganising the military system, in furtherance of which he announced his intention of laying before the Chamber bills with that object.

GERMANY.

There was a general illumination in Berlin on Monday night to celebrate the conclusion of peace, so far at least as it may be said to be concluded by the signing of the preliminaries. The crowd in the principal thoroughfares was enormous. Everybody (says the correspondent of the *Daily News*) seemed in the highest spirits, and at every turn people could be seen shaking hands. Throughout the evening, indeed late into the night, the Empress of Germany was enthusiastically cheered.

The magistrates at Berlin have received instructions to make preparations for the reception of troops; as, besides the Prussian, the Saxon, Bavarian, Wurtemberg, and Baden troops will pass through Berlin, it being the intention of the Emperor-King that at the entry of the German army all the nationalities of which it is composed shall be represented.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In yesterday week's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath an animated and at times excited debate occurred upon the question of sanctioning the levy of the taxes previous to the passing of the Budget. The proposal of the Committee to allow the taxes to be levied for the month of March only was ultimately adopted, although the President of the Ministry had urged the House to accept the Government's proposals for the sanction of two months' taxation.

GREECE.

An Athens despatch represents Lord Granville as maintaining that the inquiry relative to the Marathon massacre is insufficient, and demanding a fresh investigation.

AMERICA.

The High Joint Commission on the American questions met at Washington on Monday, and the proceedings were conducted secretly. All the members were present, except Sir Stafford Northcote (who had not yet arrived, having left England some days later than Earl De Grey), Sir J. Macdonald, and Mr. Hoar.

President Grant gave an audience, on Thursday week, to O'Donovan Rossa and nine other Fenian exiles.

The House of Representatives, by a two-thirds vote, has passed a bill for the repeal of the duty on coal. The price of coal and coke has been raised by miners' strikes and speculators' combinations to 20dols. per ton.

Mr. Boutwell has ordered the sale of seven millions in gold and the purchase of ten millions in currency during March.

INDIA.

Sir Richard Temple will make his financial statement to the Legislative Council of India on the 9th inst.

The *Times* publishes the following telegram, dated Calcutta, Feb. 27:—"The Maharajah of Putteal was invested to-day, at the Government House, with the grand cross of the Order of the Star of India. Prince Gholam Mohamed and Sir William Grey were also invested as Knights Commanders. The ceremony was very brilliant and impressive. Lord Napier of Magdala has arrived at Cachar. Means are being taken to cut off the raiders. About 2000 troops and police are now assembled in the district."

The death of Mr. Warde, of the English Embassy at St. Petersburg, was caused by a bite on the lip by a parrot.

There has been an insurrection among the Arabs in Algeria; but advices from Paris state that it is suppressed.

Mr. George Moore, American Consul at Trieste, died there on the 18th ult., in his ninety-second year. Mr. Moore had resided at Trieste upwards of fifty years.

The roads and harbours of Copenhagen are free from ice and open for merchant-ships and steamers. Several ships from the Mediterranean have arrived.

LAW AND POLICE.

On Monday the final award of the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cairns, as arbitrators in the affairs of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, was issued to the public. The principal financial difficulties were disposed of in the award of August last, and that now published deals with outstanding questions relating to individual claims for comparatively small sums, and provides for the reconstitution and future government of the company.

A trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, which extended over several days, in which damages were sought to be recovered for injuries received in the accident to a Leeds excursion-train near Newark about thirteen months ago, was brought to a conclusion last Saturday. Amongst the issues raised was a somewhat unusual one. The action was brought against the Great Northern, but the train and carriage belonged to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company; and it was contended for the defendants that, being obliged to pass over their line the trains of the other company, they were not liable for any defects or laches of the latter. On this and all the other issues the jury found for the defendants.

The case of Captain Maude was, yesterday week, before Mr. Registrar Roche, who held a sitting for examination and discharge. The liabilities were about £15,000, of which £14,000 was in respect of accommodation bills. The order of discharge was suspended for twelve months.

An action for breach of promise was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. The plaintiff, Miss Butcher, was a dressmaker, about twenty-seven years of age; and the defendant, Mr. Wright, a tenant farmer and a widower, aged seventy-three. The jury awarded her a farthing damages, and both parties had to pay their own costs.

Master Pigott and a jury were engaged in Dublin, on Monday, in assessing the damages against the Rev. Walter Croker, curate of Rathfangan, who had allowed a verdict for breach of promise to be taken by default. It appeared that the engagement between him and a Miss Emily Tibbs had lasted some eight years, and the defendant had recently married another young lady. Damages were assessed at £250.

Severe sentences by metropolitan magistrates for assaults upon the police are not uncommon. At Southwark, on Monday, a man who had violently attacked a constable and the superintendent of the South London Tramways, in endeavouring to escape from custody, was sentenced to five months' imprisonment, with hard labour. At Clerkenwell two young men were each ordered to undergo two months of the same punishment for having taken part in a street riot and assaulted the police.

At Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, a man was fined 10s. and costs for having removed a child from a house in which it had been afflicted with smallpox without having taken proper precautions against spreading the disorder.

At Marylebone Herbert Scott Murray, alias Charles Howard, alias Herbert Gordon Lockhart, alias Herbert Gordon, aged twenty-seven, was taken before Mr. D'Eyncourt, on remand, charged with obtaining sums of money from several persons by false pretences, and further with stealing two rings worth about £30. George King, a detective of the D Division, stated that the prisoner's real name was Christie, and that he was the son of a solicitor at Hamilton, in Scotland. He was committed for trial.

On Tuesday the business of the assize at Hertford was proceeded with, the Lord Chief Justice presiding in the Civil and Mr. Justice Hannen in the Crown Court. Before the latter Judge Benjamin Poulton was brought up on the charge of robbing the letter-boxes in Kennington-lane. Mr. Justice Hannen sentenced him to five years' penal servitude.

At the Warwick Assizes, on Tuesday, David Blackburn, of Manchester, was convicted of obtaining jewels in Birmingham by false pretences, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The prisoner paid for the goods by cheques on the National Provincial Bank of England, Manchester, his account with which bank was closed four years ago. Walter Foster Harvey, described as a merchant, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for having unlawfully in his possession, at Birmingham, dies for coining sovereigns.

The February Sessions of the Central Criminal Court were opened on Monday. The first edition of the calendar contains the names of eighty-four prisoners for trial. In the course of the day, Arthur McPherson Walker was convicted of fraud in connection with a sham undertaking under the title of the Royal Scottish Plate Glass Insurance Company. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Charles Fowler, seventeen, an engine-cleaner, pleaded guilty to stealing £150 in bank notes and a gold guard-chain, the property of Thomas Downey, an engine-driver, with whom he had lodged. The Recorder sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labour. At Tuesday's sitting Eugène Voirin was convicted of burglary and stealing a quantity of plate, and Emma Hughes and Jane Allen were found guilty of receiving the property. Voirin was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, Hughes to twelve months' hard labour, and Allen to six

months. Thomas Hallam, for forging an order for £315, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. Henry Castle, for having inflicted grievous bodily harm upon his wife, was ordered to be imprisoned for twelve months, with hard labour. Martha Torpey, described as a married woman, and appearing at the bar with an infant in her arms, was, on Wednesday, charged with a robbery on James Urett Parkes, and stealing from him a diamond necklace and other goods value £2500. She was also charged with applying chloroform to Parkes, with intent to assist her husband in the robbery. The witness Parkes related the story of the outrage at 4, Upper Berkeley-street, on Jan. 12; and at the close of the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Montagu Williams contended that the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal, on the ground that she acted under the compulsion of her husband. The jury took this view, and found Mrs. Torpey not guilty on both the charges.

An inquest was held, on Tuesday, upon the bodies of Victor Loynon and his wife, lately found dead at 27, Great Pulteney-street, Soho. The jury found that Madame Loynon had been murdered by her husband; and against the latter a verdict of "Felo-de-se" was returned. Loynon shot his wife through the head and himself through the heart. A letter in Loynon's handwriting was found, which, in effect, states that he murdered himself and his wife to be revenged on his mother-in-law, because she would not give up some property to him. The wretched man then says that his mother-in-law is the real assassin, but he forgives her "on condition that she devotes her life to the care of his two orphans"—whose ages are respectively two years and a half and four months.

The adjourned inquest upon the body of Mr. Galloway, a gentleman stabbed by burglars at Stratford-atte-Bow, was resumed yesterday week. Further evidence was given as to the identity of the two men in custody, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Michael Campbell, John Galbraith, and another person at present unknown.

An alleged case of poisoning at Mitcheldean is exciting great attention in Gloucestershire. In January last an inquest was held respecting the death of Mrs. Masson, the wife of a physician, said to have been caused by an overdose of laudanum, taken for neuralgia. Suspicions having been excited, Dr. Masson and the medical man who attended the lady were taken before the magistrates on Monday, at Newnham, and, after a lengthened investigation, both the accused were committed for trial.

A drunken butcher, Jonathan Barrows, aged twenty-six, being jeered at by some boys as he was staggering along Clarence-street, Leicester, on Saturday night, pulled out a spring clasp dagger-knife, and attacked the first person he met in the street, a young man, William Benford, whom he stabbed in the left breast. Barrows then went on stabbing right and left at everyone he met. Elizabeth Wye, was wounded seriously in the back, George Glover was stabbed in the left arm, a man named Howes was stabbed in the back, and John Thomas Barnard received a severe cut in the left arm. Three police officers at length secured Barrows, and wrenched the knife from him. Benford was removed to a surgeon's close by, where he died in about a quarter of an hour. A Coroner's jury has brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Barrows.

The grand jury of Monaghan have granted £500 compensation to Mrs. McMahon for the murder of her husband at Emyvale on July 12 last. Agrarian and Ribbon outrages continue to be prevalent in some of the south-western districts of Ireland. On Sunday night a large armed party attacked the houses of two farmers near Tulla, in the county of Clare, demolished the windows, fired several shots into the interiors, killing, however, only a dog. The men attacked (whose names are Macnamara) were about to remove to land adjoining to a family of McGraths, who were thereby in some way aggrieved. Five men were recognised, and have been apprehended; four of them were McGraths. In the county of Limerick, on Monday night, a land bailiff on the property of Mr. Conyers was shot dead while eating his supper. His house was within thirty yards of the police-station. The body of Mr. Rogan, a carrier, who had disappeared, was found, on Thursday week, by the police, in the river at Sligo; there were several wounds about the body, evidently caused by a sharp instrument.

A firm at Ipswich has received an order for 60,000 pairs of shoes and 60,000 gaiters for the French army.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held his second Levée for the season, on Tuesday, at Dublin Castle.

Letters from Beyrout state that the locusts have again made their appearance in great numbers in southern Lebanon.

A large gasometer on Monday exploded at the works of the Chartered Gas Company, near Barking. No lives were lost.

A large portion of a velvet and silk factory was burned down at Bradford on Saturday night, and damage done to the extent of nearly £70,000. Two persons were killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clive, who has resigned his seat as member for Hereford, has been appointed Assistant Quarter-master-General at Portsmouth.

On Tuesday the Enchantress, with Mr. Childers on board, arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon. The right hon. gentleman is described as being still in an infirm state of health.

Miss Temple, sister of the Bishop of Exeter, has been elected a member of the school board of the parish of St. Thomas, adjoining that city.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded the silver medal of the society to Mr. Cuthbert C. Grundy, of Bury, who some time ago saved the lives of two boys who were in danger of drowning at Grange-over-Sands.

The court-martial on Edwin John Knight, of her Majesty's ship Achilles, steward, charged with peculation, was concluded yesterday week. The accused put in excellent testimonials of character, and the Court found that the indictment against him was not proven. He was thereupon honourably acquitted.

Lord Lisgar, Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant for the county of Cavan; Viscount Newry, M.P., has been sworn in as High Sheriff for the county of Down; and Lord Buckhurst has been elected to the office of High Steward of Stratford-on-Avon.

A fire, occasioned by the upsetting of a paraffin lamp, broke out, on Tuesday night, in a building used as a cartridge manufactory on the premises of Mr. Wright, of Park-street, East Greenwich, and resulted in the destruction of the building and its contents. A young woman was much burnt.

It is stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury has intimated his intention of contributing £1000 to the Irish Church Fund. The Lord Bishop of Derry intends to give £40,000 towards the endowment of his See; and Colonel Tighe, of Woodstock, has given £10,000 towards the endowment of the parish of Innistogue, in the county of Wexford.

FINE ARTS.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The second spring exhibition of cabinet pictures at the gallery, 39, Old Bond-street, is a decided advance on its predecessor, and seems to guarantee the establishment and progressive improvement of this young institution. In these days of monster art-gatherings, it is a relief to visit a gallery of moderate dimensions, the contents of which may be pleasantly inspected without utter exhaustion of one's dorsal muscles and complete demoralisation of one's visual organs. We cannot have too many minor exhibitions, provided they contain good art, which, of course, alone furnishes their *raison d'être*. To persons with scant leisure a limited collection, such as this, of good average quality, is generally studied to more profit than those of bewildering magnitude. On this occasion English artists are less numerous represented than last year; but several pictures by foreign painters—principally Belgian—more than compensate for the deficiency. Among the latter are a few of rare excellence by artists scarcely known to the London public, and which may be commended to English painters for careful investigation, as exemplifying technical qualities in which the Flemish and Dutch painters have excelled ever since the Netherlandish schools had an existence.

Some of our English painters, however, appear, on the whole, to no marked disadvantage. One of the most important English works is Mr. Lucy's finished study, on a reduced scale, for his large picture of the Burial of Charles I. The large picture is so well known, from its recent exhibition at South Kensington and elsewhere, that comment on its prototype is hardly necessary. We will only express our wonder that certainly one of the best historical pictures of our day should not have secured Mr. Lucy's admission into the Royal Academy, when we have scarcely an artist cultivating the higher branch of history-painting with fair ability. We wonder still more that either Government or some patriotic individual has not secured the large picture for a public building. Mr. Lucy also exhibits, with the title "News from the War" (19), a small picture of a female figure in white, seated dejectedly with a letter held in her drooping hand. The face is, to our mind, not quite sad enough for the despair indicated in the attitude; but the treatment, especially as regards the striking chiaroscuro, has a monumental air uncommon in *genre* works. By Mr. Marks, the newly-elected Associate of the Academy, there is a very characteristic and soundly-wrought study (198) representing a head-cook of the olden time, with the retainer's badge on his sleeve, bringing in a huge boar's head duly garnished for some civic or baronial banquet. A small "Naïad" (61), by Mr. Frost, the newly-elected R.A., is one of the most finished gems of its kind we have seen by the painter.

Of works with more pretension to subject we must warmly commend the original colouring and truthful effect of cloudy eventide in Mr. Archer's "Bit of Romance" (205), showing a monk guiding a mounted knight, in mail hauberk and surcoat, to a night's shelter at the monastery. The draughtsmanship of the horse and rider needs, however, some revision. Mr. Calthrop has a picture evincing in its very skilful workmanship profitable study in Paris ateliers, whilst the colouring is superior to that of many French painters. In an apartment, the accessories of which are derived from the bedchamber at Knole, a cavalier in deep mourning points—directing the attention of two ladies (one of them in white satin, a lovely figure)—to a stain on the floor, marking the spot where some traitorous "deed was darkly done," and vows vengeance on the perpetrators. The rendering of the subject, if not the conception, inclines to the melodramatic; but if this young artist will avoid the theatrical and the questionable in taste, he will surely win a high place in our school. There is a good deal of technical promise, too, in a pair of pictures by Mr. Cauty, though the theme is the rather ignoble one of girls of the fifteenth century conspiring to fuddle an old warden in order to smuggle out a lover. Mr. Gale sustains his reputation in a picture of a little girl confined in a garret on bread and water for neglecting to learn "That Horrid German!" (28), a grammar of which lies on the floor. The execution of the cream-coloured satin dress and tapestry background of Mr. Haynes Williams's charming "Débutante" (82) is artistic and beautiful. Beyond the good taste which distinguishes all his works, Mr. Baccani, the portrait-painter, would scarcely be recognised in this powerful piece of chiaroscuro, "A Capuchin Monk" (91), or in his elegantly-composed "Rivals." Mr. W. B. Scott also appears in the character, new to us, of a landscape-painter in a close and refined study of some fairy-glen in Ayrshire (96). A very striking piece of scenic effect is Mr. Selous's "Ariel" (173) flying on the bat's wing before a full-orbed moon, the silvery splendour of which is reflected in a delicious scale of hues along the rippling sea. Mr. Amiconi contributes a charmingly-refined profile bust of a young lady reading a love-letter (126). Mr. Lancaster's "Mea Sorrella" (135) is large and promising in style. Mr. H. Wallis's small female study "Assunta" (64) is quite Venetian in colour. A small picture (12), by Mr. V. Bromley, representing an old monk reproving a maiden for the levity of receiving a visit from her lover (whose presence is not far to seek), is noticeable for the bewitching shame-faced grace of the lovely culprit and the delicacy of the handling.

Among many English landscapes of merit by Messrs. A. Maccallum, Hayllar, Peel, Finnie, Luker (cattle-pieces), Hichin, Perigal, Teniswood, Ascroft, and other painters more or less well known, we may specially commend Mr. Sydney Hodges's large picture, with a very powerfully rendered sunset effect on "Dartmoor, near Haylor Rock" (80); also, Mr. A. Gilbert's large moonlight (144); Mr. Vernon's "Stepping-stones on the Ogwen" (81), combining the fidelity of realism in the foreground, with somewhat conventional grace in the foliage masses striped with slanting sunlight; and Mr. Naish's "Westward!" (162), a sea view from the granite rocks of the Land's End, with a good ship, seen through the sad mists of evening, being towed to start on her course over the broad Atlantic. Two landscapes by Mr. J. R. Lee are informed by rare sentiment; and as examples of pre-Raphaelite precision, to the exclusion of that subjective mental quality, we may instance Mr. Holroyd's Italian subjects, Mr. Mote's Surrey scene (163), and Mr. Newton's "By the Roadside" (55). A very truthful and admirable work within its aim is Mr. Bannatyne's "Highland Loch—Day-break" (173). It is instructive to compare with these the grand classical style, the Salvator-like vigour, of two landscape sketches by Signor Castelli (181 and 189). Still-life is raised into unusual prominence in this exhibition by the very brilliant and admirable flower-piece (23) of Mr. Muckley. We have seen no such floral painting as this since William Hunt laid down his magic pencil. The artist unites the purity attainable in water colour with the depth and richness characteristic of oil; and the preservation of freedom with perfect finish in the handling is no less remarkable. We can only quarrel with the title, "Where the Bee Sucks," which is suggestive of a bank of wild flowers rather than a group of which garden roses form the principal element.

The pictures by Belgian masters and their pupils must be reserved for future notice.



SOLDIERS KEEPING THE STREETS AT BORDEAUX.



SCENE AT NIGHT IN FRONT OF THE GRAND THEATRE AT BORDEAUX.



RELIEF OF PARIS: THE ENGLISH GIFT OF FOOD—ENTRANCE TO THE MAGASIN DU BON MARCHÉ, RUE DE SEVRES.

BIRTHS.

On Dec. 26, 1870, at Shanghai, the wife of Robert Wilberforce Merittus Bird, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.

On the 24th ult., at Carlton House, Upper Clapton, the wife of Edward S. Norris, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Jan. 2, at Jullundur, Wellesley Campbell, Captain, late 71st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to Minnie, daughter of J. H. Penn, Esq. No cards.

On the 18th ult., at Dresden, Leonard Victor Baron de la Viere, Chamberlain to his Majesty the Emperor-King of Prussia, to Madlle. Alexandrine De Hensch.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Homberg les Monts, Brigadier-General Sir Charles Shaw, Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal and Knight Commander of San Fernando of Spain, third son of the late C. Shaw, of Ayr.

On the 24th ult., at Clapham-common, after a long illness, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Peter Gassiot, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., in her 76th year.

On the 15th ult., at his residence, 3, Meson del Moro, Seville, Spain, Charles De Cosson, Esq., formerly of Wye House, Marlborough, Wiltshire, aged 58. Friends are requested by his family kindly to accept this intimation.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11.

SUNDAY, March 5.—Second Sunday in Lent.

Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Wm. Sparrow Simpson, M.A., Rector of St. Matthew, Friday-street; 7 p.m., the Rev. Gordon Calhoun, M.A., Vicar of St. Augustine's, Highbury. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Protheroe. Chapels Royal: St. James's, morning, noon, the Bishop of Durham. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Dr. Champneys, the Dean of Lichfield; 3 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary Rogers, Rector of Bishopsgate. Savoy, 11.30 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. D. Campbell, M.A., Chaplain of King's College.

MONDAY, 6.—Royal Institution (general), 2 p.m.

Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. C. Horne on Buddhist Architecture). London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Proctor on Astronomy). Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Medical Society, 8 p.m. Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. Letheby on Legislation against Adulteration of Food). Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Weekes on Sculpture). Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Jackson on the Franco-Prussian War). Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. W. English on Biblical Pneumatology and Psychology). Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Colomb on Naval Organisation).

TUESDAY, 7.—Full moon, 3.59 p.m.

Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor M. Foster on Nutrition). Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Beazeley on Phonic Fog Signals). Pathological Society, 8 p.m. Zoological Society, 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—Royal Agricultural Society, noon.

Royal Literary Fund (anniversary), 3 p.m. Medical Society (anniver.), 8 p.m. Geological and Graphic Societies, 8 p.m. Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Grover on the Roman station Heri Mons, N. Wales). Philharmonic Society, First Concert, 7 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. Vuelcker on the Cultivation of Beet-Root in England). Alexandra Orphanage Festival (Lord G. Hamilton in the chair). Asylum for Fatherless Children, Annual Dinner (Lord Mayor in the chair).

THURSDAY, 9.—Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Davy's Discoveries). Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.

London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Professor Thorold Rogers on the Colonial Question). Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts (Conversazione), 8 p.m.

University College, London, 8 p.m. (Professor Marks on Jewish Literature). Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Street on Architecture). Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. (Earl Stanhope on a Probable Allusion to the Christians in Juvenal).

FRIDAY, 10.—Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1863.

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. Carpenter on Recent Scientific Researches in the Mediterranean).

SATURDAY, 11.—Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.

Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. O'Neil on the Spirit of the Age). Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Royal Society, the President's reception, 9 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 0 1 23	1 41 2	1 42 23	2 41 3	3 0 13	3 37 3	4 14 4
4 34 4	5 53 5	6 12 6	7 12 7	8 12 8	9 12 9	10 12 10

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEY OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.
Feb. 22	30.382	41.5	33.7	75	6	33.3	48.5	WSW. W. WNW.
23	30.363	45.4	38.7	79	4	38.2	53.4	W. SW.
24	30.351	44.1	38.5	82	10	37.8	47.9	SW. WSW.
25	30.297	43.3	36.5	79	10	42.4	46.3	WSW. SW.
26	30.297	43.3	36.5	79	10	42.4	46.3	WSW. SW.
27	29.759	49.4	45.0	86	9	40.2	56.8	SW. WSW. SSW.
28	30.020	47.7	41.2	80	10	49.1	53.5	WSW. W. ENE.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.427	30.370	30.404	30.341	30.408	29.749	29.851
Temperature of Air	37.9	46.7	44.3	43.6	49.2	50.3	51.3
Temperature of Evaporation	36.4	43.3	42.8	40.5	39.3	49.1	47.6
Direction of Wind	WSW	W.	SW.	WSW	WSW.	SW.	WSW

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871. Notice is hereby given that all objects not accepted for exhibition by the Committee of Selection must be removed from the Exhibition buildings within three days from the date of the notice to that effect which will be sent to the contributors.

By order, HENRY Y. D. SCOTT, Lieutenant-Colonel R.E., Secretary.

SECOND SPRING EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES at the GALLERY of the NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond-street, is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

T. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

RAPHAEL'S GALLERY, 7, Park-lane, W.—412 WORKS of ART by the Old Foreign and English Masters are now EXHIBITED for the Relief of the French in Distress. From Ten till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES will CLOSE on Saturday, MARCH 4, at the Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. Gns.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE COAST OF NORWAY. An Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings, by ELIJAH WALTON, including "The Midnight Sun"—PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. Thompson's). Admission, with Catalogue, 1s. Ten till Dusk.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION of WORKS now OPEN. Gallery, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Ten till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue 6d.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c., at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Gas at Dusk. Admission, 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, A SENSATION NOVEL, in Three Volumes, by W. S. Gilbert; Made by German Reed; after which, BADEN BADEN, by Mr. Corney Grain. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, her Royal Highness Princess Christian, her Royal Highness Princess Louise, his Royal Highness Prince Christian, ST. JAMES'S HALL. First Concert, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. Symphony in D (first time)—Gounod. New Song, "There is a green hill far away" (first time), Mr. Santley—Gounod. Saltarello (first time)—Gounod. Scene, "Far greater in his lowly state" (Irene), Miss Edith Wynne—Gounod. Concerto for Violin, Violin, Herr Joachim—Mendelssohn. Symphony in G Minor (in compliance with the wish of the donor of the bust of Beethoven)—Beethoven. Scene, "My Robin Hood" (Robin Hood), Mr. Santley—G. A. Macfarren. Duo, "Crudel perche," Miss Edith Wynne and Mr. Santley—Mozart. Overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits"—Weber. Mons. Gounod has accepted the invitation to direct the performance of his own works.

N.B. The Subscribers are respectfully solicited to be in their places by a Quarter to Eight o'clock. The Bust of Beethoven, lately presented to the Philharmonic Society, will be exhibited at this Concert. Stalls, in Area or Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved, 5s.; Orchestra, Area, or Gallery, 2s. 6d. Lamborn Cock and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; Chappell's, Mitchell's, R. Ollivier's; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; and A. Hays's. Doors open at Seven o'clock. To commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.

On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 14, at Three o'clock on Tuesday Evening, at Eight, TWO EXTRA GRAND PERFORMANCES will be given by the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, in the Great Hall, on the occasion of the ANNUAL BENEFIT of Mr. G. W. MOORE. The Programmes Entirely New from beginning to end. Doors open at Seven; Performance commencing at Eight. Fautouils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area and Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of the principal Music-sellers and Librarians, and at Mr. Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Tickets may also be obtained every evening at the Cashier's Office.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—THE CHRISTY

MINSTRELS' FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, given every Afternoon and Evening during the Christmas week in the Great Hall, achieved a success truly marvellous. Notwithstanding the vast accommodation afforded for the Holiday Visitors, it proved altogether inadequate to the demand for places. At each performance, long before the hour of commencement, some thousands of persons were unable to obtain admission to any part of the Hall. On Boxing Day upwards of seven thousand persons paid for admission to the two performances—undoubtedly the greatest return given by any place of amusement in London.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The extraordinary success

of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME fully justifies the Management in announcing its repetition EVERY NIGHT, and also on every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon, until further notice. Fautouils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30 for the Evening Performance, and at 2.30 for the Day Performance. Tickets and places may be secured fourteen days in advance, on application at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine till Six; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street.—Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—THE CHRISTY

MINSTRELS' Great Holiday Programme Every Night at Eight, Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three and Eight, until further notice. All the new Songs, Dances, and Burlesques, introduced during the Christmas week with such unqualified success.—Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Burgess.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Winter Garden and Spring

Resort.—Orchestral Band Daily, at One and Four—Festival Organ—Tropical Department, with Giant Ferns and Luxuriant Palms—Original War Sketches in Picture-Gallery (a series of 30 newly added, making in all 199)—Fine Arts Courts—Egyptian Antiquities—Interesting Photo-Sculptural Views of Pompeii—Portraits—Busts—Groups of Statuary, &c.

Wednesday, March 8, Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at Three, Miss Emily Spiller, Miss Alice Fairman, Pianoforte, Madame Eugene Oswald, Conductor, Mr. Miller. Beethoven's No. 4 Symphony; Pianoforte Concerto, B Minor (Hummel); Variations from Schubert's Quartet in D Minor; and Overture, "Cheval de Bronze."

Saturday, Concert (Three p.m.) and Afternoon Promenade.

Admission—Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season-Tickets. The New March Ticket, admitting till Feb. 29, 1872, at all Entrances and Agents.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Grand Combinations of Attraction.—The Great Historical and Sensational Drama, AMY ROBART, and the Gorgeous Pastimes, THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY.—On MONDAY, MARCH 6, and every Evening during the week, her Majesty's Servants will perform the Drama of AMY ROBART, written by Andrew Halliday. Characters by Mr. T. C. King, Messrs. J. B. Howard, Russell, Brittain, Wright, F. Moreland, Fred Vokes, Fawdon Vokes, J. Neville, and P. Charles; Miss Victoria Vokes, Miss Fanny, Miss Kemp. To conclude with the Opening of the Pastime of THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY, in which all the Members of the Celebrated Vokes Family, and Mr. H. Collard, the Pocket Sims Reeves, will appear. The Scenic Department under the direction of Mr. William Boverley; Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Ballet Master, Mr. John Cornack; Musical Director, Mr. W. C. Leroy. Doors open at Half-past Six. The Drama to commence at Seven and terminate at a Quarter to Ten; the Pastime to commence at Ten and terminate at Half-past Eleven. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY

NEXT, and during the Week, at Seven, THE WOLF AND THE LAMB; after which, at a Quarter to Eight, THE PALACE OF TRUTH—Messrs. Buckstone, Kendall, Everill, Clark, Rogers, and Braid; Messdames Robertson, Chippendale, C. Hill, F. Wright, and Fanny Wynne; followed by UNCLE'S WILL—Mr. Kendall and Miss Robertson; and BLUE DEVILS. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Double Attraction.—New

Comedy and New Burlesque.—To-Night, at 7, AN UNHAPPY PAIR. At 7.30, New Original Comedy, by James Albery, TWO THORNS, in which Mrs. Hermia Vozin, Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Adair, Messrs. W. Farren, Young, Mervin, Rayne, Henry Marston (specially engaged), and Lionel Brough will appear. At 10 the great Glas Iod Burlesque, VESTAL, in which Mrs. John Wood and the full Burlesque Company appear. Box Office, 11 to 6.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

Every Evening, at Seven, the new Military Drama on THE SIEGE OF PARIS. Splendid Scenery and Panorama by Mr. Richard Douglas. Numerous Auxiliaries. The Last Sortie—grand Battle Effect. And the Drama of FOR SALE.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.

LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, To-Night.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU, the

beautiful, the graceful, the fearless, To-Night.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU

springs at a bound 25 feet perpendicularly Every Evening.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU

accomplishes the never before attempted feat of Turning a Triple Somersault To-Night.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU

appears Every Evening at 9.35. Seats should be booked to prevent disappointment.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—All the

Great Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic Acts as usual. Open at Seven, commence at Half-past—Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two, at which LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, will appear. N.B.—The Monday Morning Performances are discontinued.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871.

On the 1st March 1815 Napoleon, having escaped from Elba landed at Cannes. On the 1st March 1840 M. Thiers undertook the direction of the Foreign Affairs of France. On the 1st March 1871 thanks to "Napoleonism," a conquering German army entered Paris, and the treaty under

which this took place had been arranged by M. Thiers, and on the same day a National Assembly, at Bordeaux, assented to terms of peace which deprive France of territory, and lay her under a crushing pecuniary imposition. The coincidences are only curious, the moral should never be forgotten.

But there is Peace, and that is much. By 546 to 107, the French Parliament submits to the conditions laid down by the victors who now hold the capital. The terms are indeed hard. A fifth part of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, and the whole of Alsace, except Belfort, are surrendered to the Germans, and become part of the empire. France is to pay five milliards of francs, one milliard to be paid this year, and the rest by instalments extending over three years. At the ratification of the treaty, by the National Assembly, the German troops evacuate the interior of Paris and some departments in the west. The evacuation of the other departments will take place gradually after payment of the first milliard, and proportionately, on the payment of the other instalments. Interest at 5 per cent will be paid on the amounts that remain due, from the date of ratification. There are to be no more requisitions, but the German troops in France are to be maintained at her cost. The inhabitants of the annexed territories may choose between the nationalities, and a delay will be granted for that purpose. Prisoners of war are to be set at liberty. The administration of the occupied departments will be intrusted to French officials, but under the control of German officers in command of the occupying forces. Such are the terms, and, as we have said, the Assembly at Bordeaux has voted for their ratification.

The cup of humiliation was to be filled to the brim. On Wednesday morning a force of 30,000 men, of the 6th and 11th Prussian Army Corps, and the 1st Bavarian Army Corps, having been reviewed by the Emperor-King, accompanied by the Crown Prince and attended by a splendid princely staff, at Longchamps, entered Paris. The march into the capital was performed with the most perfect order, and whatever the conquerors may have felt on taking possession of the beautiful city, there was nothing but the act itself to wound the hearts of the Parisians. They, for the most part, seem to have abstained from "assisting" at the spectacle, though as was certain to be the case, there were crowds at certain points. There were no demonstrations on the part of the people, but windows are said to have been generally closed. Statues were masked in black crape, and the least charitable will forbear a smile at this theatrical method of indicating grief. The temper of the mob appears to have been various. In some places curiosity prevailed, and women indulged in conversation with German soldiers; at other points there was sullenness, which became savagery where spite could safely be vented on a real or supposed friend of the Germans. At one place only was anything like violence menaced against the conquerors, and a handful of them were in momentary danger until they began to look to their musket-locks, when the canaille "ran like mice." The Germans have taken up their quarters in the handsome and well-known district near the Place of Concord, and the National Guards form a barrier between them and the rest of the city. So concludes the story that may begin with the words of Napoleon III. at Metz "*Le Dieu des armées sera avec nous*," and end with those of the Emperor-King's despatch to the Emperor of Russia "*We have thus arrived at the end of the glorious and bloody war which has been forced upon us by the frivolity of the French*."

But is there an end? Terminated for the time is the narrative of bloodshed. France is in the hands of the victor, and for the hour is helpless. Paris lies under his guns, lately her own; and if there should be disturbances in the capital they will be caused not by patriotism but by ruffianism, and their suppression will be easy. But when the Germans shall have begun to withdraw (and according to the terms of peace, their removal from Paris itself should be immediate), will France, slowly recovering from the stunning blows which have been showered on her "like wintry hail," calmly look around, and address herself to the work of reconstruction and reorganisation? With the treaty yet unsigned it may be premature to ask these questions, and we may well be told to wait and see, yet the questions are the gravest that can be asked, and their solution must be instant. In the first place it must be remembered that at present France is really without a Government. That has to be cared for. The National Assembly, having with deep and honourable emotion accepted the German terms, appears to have felt that it must have some victim, some scapegoat. Unanimously we are told (though this must not be taken literally) the Assembly affirmed the downfall of the Empire, and stigmatised the prisoned ex-Emperor as the cause of all the misfortunes of France. It matters not now whether history will confirm this vote, or regard it as the utterance of men in trouble, whose passionate words must not be rigidly censured. The elected of France have formally condemned the "Elected of the Millions." There is one step in the work to be done. What will be the next? Is a Republic to be constituted? and if not, what King shall be asked to inaugurate amid humiliation a reign of order, and whose hand are we to regard as strong enough to control the terrible passions which await but a signal to rage? Who will deal with the men of the revolution, the men who cry that to the trampling on the principles of the

revolution France owes her own prostration? We may again ask, is there an end, and has Germany done her part in France?

The sword is sheathed, but it is not unbuckled. With all heartfelt desire to believe that the worst days for France are over, we cannot believe that her good days are near at hand. She has many a trial yet to undergo. But her eyes have been opened, by a cruel process, to the falsities amid which she has been existing, and our one hope for her is that her best men will now come boldly forward, and place themselves in the front. The past must be regarded as past, and the future of the nation be altogether severed from it. Chiefly her rulers need the power of reticence, a strong will, and a strong hand. May all be found! Meantime, let us thank Heaven that there is peace on earth.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, visited the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, yesterday (Friday) week. Princess Louise visited the Society of French Artists' Exhibition and the New British Institution. Prince Leopold also visited the French Artists' Exhibition. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Count Bernstorff, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, had an audience of the Queen, and presented his credentials as German Ambassador. The Duc de Broglie, Ambassador for the Government of France, also had an audience of her Majesty, to present his credentials. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace upon her return to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty drove to Paddington, escorted by a detachment of the 10th Hussars, and travelled thence by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Windsor, arriving at half-past five o'clock.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise of Wales, arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen. Prince Arthur and Lady Suffield also arrived at the castle. The Royal dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Lord and Lady Suffield.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. R. W. Church, Rector of Whitley, officiated. The Royal dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Lord and Lady Suffield, the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, and the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.

On Monday the Queen received a telegram announcing that peace had been concluded. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen left the castle. Lady Suffield, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday Lady Suffield left the castle. The Royal dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Lady Susan Melville.

On Wednesday Lord Lurgan had the honour of showing his famous greyhound Master McGrath to the Queen and the Royal family at the castle. Lady Caroline Lascelles arrived.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has taken daily walks and drives during the week.

Colonel Du Plat and Colonel the Earl of Mount-Charles have succeeded Colonel the Hon. D. F. De Ros and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Thursday week at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and his two sons were present at the Court. The Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the palace, and a guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance. The Queen entered the Throne-Room accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other Royal personages. In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Sutherland, Viscountess Clifden, Lady Codrington, the Hon. Mary Pitt, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, and the great officers of state of the Royal household.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, with the ladies of their respective families, by Earl and Countess Granville, and by Colonel Bagot. In the general circle the following presentations were made to the Queen:—

Mrs. W. C. Bovill.	Miss Edith Farquhar.	Mrs. Osborne Morgan.
Hon. Mrs. H. Brand.	Miss Douglas Galton.	Mr. Sheriff Ouden.
Miss Violet Brett.	Lady E. O. Gore.	Mrs. Ouden.
Miss Chester.	Miss Goodlake.	Mrs. George Pollock.
Earl of Cottenham.	Mrs. Gregory.	Miss Romilly.
Countess of Cottenham.	Mr. Arthur Hardinge.	Hon. Mrs. Sandilands.
Hon. Mrs. B. S. Cotton.	Mrs. Hardman.	Hon. H. J. Sandilands.
Miss Cowell.	Miss Katherine Hardy.	Mrs. Charles Sartoris.
Hon. Mrs. Craufurd.	Marchioness of Hertford.	Lady C. Seymour.
Miss Dakin.	Mrs. Arthur Hobhouse.	Lady Florence Seymour.
Miss Alice Dakin.	The Hon. Mrs. A. Wood.	Lady G. Seymour.
Marchioness Downshire.	Mrs. Houldsworth.	Lady Matilda Seymour.
Lady Drake.	Mr. Sheriff Jones.	Miss Seymour.
Lady Agnes Duff.	Mrs. Jones.	Miss Emily Sheil.
Hon. Mrs. J. C. Dundas.	Mrs. Charlotte Leake.	Mrs. H. Sloane Stanley.
Miss E. W. Eagar.	Lady Lubbock.	Mrs. Thynne.
Colonel William Earle.	Miss C. Lushington.	Mr. A. Trenchard.
Mrs. William Earle.	Lady M'Clistock.	Mrs. A. Trenchard.
Countess of Eldon.	Right Hon. Lord Mayor.	Miss Mary P. Tytler.
Mrs. F. A. Fane.	The Lady Mayores.	Miss Walpole.
Mrs. John Fenwick.	Miss Lucy Montgomery.	Earl of Yarmouth.
Fenwick.	Miss J. G. M. Moreton.	Countess of Yarmouth.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held, on Saturday last, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness are by the Queen's pleasure considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state of the Royal household. Prince Arthur, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Teck, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and his two sons were present at the Court. The customary state ceremonial was observed. The Prince of Wales entered the Throne-Room, accompanied by the members of the Royal family and attended by the chief officers of state of the Queen's and his Royal Highness's households.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, was presented in the diplomatic circle, which was attended by most of the Foreign

Ambassadors and Ministers, with their councillors, secretaries, and attachés, by Earl Granville, and by Colonel Bagot.

In the general circle presentations to the number of about 170 were made to the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of St. Albans and the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, was present, yesterday (Friday) week, at the centenary meeting of the Jerusalem Lodge, and afterwards at the dinner given by the members of the lodge, at the Freemasons' Tavern. On Saturday last the Prince held a Levée, which is described above. Subsequently his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise of Wales, left Marlborough House on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. On Monday the Prince hunted with Baron Meyer de Rothschild's stag-hounds, and afterwards returned to London. The Princess, with Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise of Wales, returned to Marlborough House from Windsor Castle. On Tuesday the Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess and Prince Arthur went to the Strand Theatre. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Earl of Fife in Cavendish-square. The Prince and Prince Arthur also went to the Royalty Theatre. The Princess has taken daily drives.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

Princess Louise has selected for the Clan Campbell marriage-gift a necklace with pearl and diamond pendants, from the firm of Messrs. Garrard. The necklace and earrings presented by the Scotch servants and tenantry upon the Balmoral estate have been on view at the Balmoral Distillery. The necklace (of the value of £200) is composed of links, about one inch long, joined by Scotch pearls. The earrings cost £40. Many of the contributors have received invitations to be present at the Royal marriage. At a recent meeting of the Town Council of Oxford it was resolved to present a congratulatory address to the Queen upon the marriage of Princess Louise.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief held a Levée on Wednesday.

His Excellency the French Ambassador, the Duc de Broglie, has arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square on Brighton.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have arrived at Cleveland House, St. James's-square, from Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Marquis of Ormonde has arrived in town from a yacht-cruise in the Mediterranean.

The Earl of Fife gave a dance, on Wednesday, at his Lordship's residence in Cavendish-square. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince and Princess Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg were present. Earl and Countess Stanhope had a dinner party, on Wednesday, at their residence in Grosvenor-place Houses. The Earl and Countess of Charlemont had dinner parties, on Monday and Wednesday, at their residence in Hill-street. The Earl and Countess of Dartry had a dinner party and reception, on Saturday last, at their residence in Curzon-street. The Countess Dowager Cowper had a dinner and evening party, on Tuesday, at her residence in St. James's-square. Countess Frances Waldegrave had a dinner party, on Saturday, at her residence in Carlton-gardens. Baroness Meyer de Rothschild gave a dance, on Wednesday, at Mentmore. Lady Margaret Beaumont had an assembly, on Wednesday, at her residence on The Terrace, Piccadilly. Lord Overstone had a dinner party, on Wednesday, at his residence in Carlton-gardens. The Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone had a dinner party and reception, on Saturday last, at their residence on Carlton House-terrace. The Right Hon. the Speaker gave Parliamentary dinners on Saturday and Wednesday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lowe had a dinner party and reception, on Saturday last, at their residence in Lowndes-square.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A marble bust of the late Lord Brougham, by Mr. G. G. Adams, has been placed in the Council Chamber at Guildhall.

The Council of the Royal Dramatic College announces that the proceeds of the benefit at Drury-Lane Theatre, on Ash Wednesday, amounted to £430.

The Duke of Richmond, Earl Granville, and Sir Alexander Milne were, on Tuesday, sworn in as Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

A morning concert takes place this (Saturday) morning, at the Alhambra Palace, in behalf of the French Benevolent Society and of the French Hospital and Dispensary.

In the third week of February the returns of metropolitan pauperism show a decrease of 2941, compared with the preceding week. The total number of paupers was 157,266, of whom 36,654 were indoor, and 120,612 outdoor, paupers. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, this return shows a decrease of 23,018.

At the Board of Works, yesterday week, a letter was read stating that Mrs. Brown, who some time ago offered £50,000 towards certain improvements in Park-lane, wished to erect a drinking-fountain in Hamilton-place. The board, who declined the larger offer, sent the proposal to one of its committees, with a view, it is understood, of accepting the offer.

Last Saturday morning a deputation had an interview with the Lord Chancellor for the purpose of laying before him a series of resolutions for the amendment of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869. The deputation was inaugurated by the Manchester Home Trade Association, and the resolutions and proposed amendments were adopted at a conference of chambers of commerce and trade societies held at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

On Monday evening the aspect of the Royal Free Hospital was agreeably relieved by a successful concert given by seventy members of the North London Philharmonic Society, the concert-room being the large spare hall (once a dissecting-room) at the back of the hospital grounds. The proceedings were under the presidency of Mr. J. F. Barnett; Messrs. Hill, Tomkins, and Barnett acting as vice-presidents. The whole affair was a thorough success.

At a meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, the adjourned debate on Mr. W. H. Smith's motion, on the reading of the Bible, was resumed. The Rev. B. Waugh moved, as an amendment, that in schools under the management of the board the Bible should be read without religious note or comment, with such exceptions as the Act provides. This was seconded by Mr. Lucraft, and lost. Amongst the other

speakers were the Rev. Dr. Rigg, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, the Rev. Dr. Barry, Mr. Langdale, Lord Sandon, and Professor Huxley. The debate was again adjourned.

The anniversary dinner of the Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silkmercers, Lacemen, Haberdashers, and Hosiers' Institution was held, yesterday week, at the London Tavern. Mr. C. J. Leaf was the chairman, and the guests numbered nearly 200. By good management, a reserve fund of £40,000 has been accumulated, and the interest from this, coupled with the subscriptions, makes the total yearly receipts £2136. During the last year pecuniary aid exceeding that of any previous year was afforded to sick or necessitous members, or annuitants, to the sum of £3306. The appeals of the chairman and other speakers were liberally responded to.

At the annual general meeting of the members of the Corporation of University College, London, last week—Lord Belper, vice-president, in the chair—the report of the council for the past year showed that the college is in a highly satisfactory condition, and gave interesting information respecting the institution of the School of Fine Art, endowed in accordance with the directions of the will of the late Mr. Felix Slade, which it is expected will be opened for students early next session; and also respecting the bequest to the college of an extensive and most valuable library of mathematical, astronomical, and physical works, collected by the late Mr. J. T. Graves, of Cheltenham, who was formerly Professor of Jurisprudence in the college.

The annual meeting and election of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum was held, on Monday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street—Mr. Henry Green in the chair. Mr. Hackwood, secretary, read the report, which expressed the regret of the committee that, owing to the heavy demands upon the benevolent public during the past year, consequent upon the war, the income of the institution had been about £2000 less than in previous years. Twelve boys and eight girls were elected, which made the total number of children in the asylum 200. The total income for the past year had been £5000, and the expenditure had been within a few pounds of that sum. The report concluded with an earnest appeal for extended support.

A meeting of the Mansion-House Committee of the French Relief Fund was held on Tuesday, at which it was reported that the subscriptions amounted to £113,500. A letter from M. Thiers to Messrs. Moore and Wortley was read, containing the following passages:—"France will never forget the sympathy that has been testified by the English people, and in particular by the English committee over which the Lord Mayor of London presides. You will please to be to your countrymen the interpreters of the sincere gratitude that I have expressed to you." Upwards of £80,000 has been expended by the Lord Mayor's Committee in the purchase of provisions for gratuitous distribution in the capital. A grant of £10,000 has, in addition, been made to the Peasant Farmers Seed Fund, to be expended in seed corn.

The annual general meeting of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital was held yesterday week in the board-room of the hospital, Moorfields—Sir John Lubbock, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Mogford, the secretary, read a long report, of which the following is an abstract:—The number of in-patients during the past year requiring operations had been 704, and of those not requiring any operation 212. The out-patients in the same period had been 18,660; with total attendances, 93,300. During the past year a new wing had been added to the hospital, containing eight wards and forty beds. A donation of £1000 from "T. R. C." had been received for the building fund. The income for the year was £7796, and the expenditure £4669. The invested stock was £20,668.

The sittings in connection with the annual conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce began, on Tuesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Resolutions were passed urging the early introduction of a measure to legalise tribunals of commerce, requesting the recall of the Postmaster-General's circular with regard to the pattern post, and affirming the importance of a registration of trade marks. Amongst the resolutions passed on Wednesday was one advocating a more adequate representation of commercial interests in the India Council. Another resolution set forth the importance of coming to a prompt settlement of the outstanding differences between Great Britain and the United States. The Conference once more expressed its approval of the metric decimal system of weights, measures, and money.

At the meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, on Saturday last, the secretary laid on the table a sample of Zante or pudding currants, grown and cured in the society's garden. This sample is the produce of a vine grown from canes received in 1869, and is probably the first cured in this country. The principal portion, if not the whole, of this useful fruit is imported from the Greek islands, the average annual consumption in England alone exceeding 32,000 tons. Large quantities are also exported to India, Australia, and America; and there appears to be no doubt that this vine might be cultivated to perfection in many districts of the above-named countries, as well as the cooler parts of the West Indies, &c. The society had distributed plants to several persons connected with the British colonies, with a view to ascertain the climates best suited to the production of these currants.

A deputation, representing several provincial Chambers of Commerce, yesterday week waited upon the Postmaster-General, urging him to rescind the restrictions lately placed upon the pattern-post. Attention was also called to the present high charges on post-office orders and the registration of letters. Mr. Monsell stated that the two points last-mentioned were under his consideration, and that he had prepared a plan with respect to the sample-post which would, he trusted, give satisfaction.—At a meeting of wholesale and retail stationers, held on Tuesday at the City Terminus Hotel, resolutions were passed condemning the system under which postal cards were issued to the public, as the price charged covered the cost of the postage alone, and thus the public were supplied gratuitously with writing materials. A committee was appointed to make representations to the Postmaster-General.

Yesterday week the thirty-second annual meeting of Governors of King's College Hospital was held at the Hospital, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Mr. E. Moore, vice-president, occupying the chair. The report, read by Mr. R. W. Waldron, the secretary, stated that in the year 1870, the hospital relieved 1597 in and 35,045 out patients, whilst 635 cases of midwifery were attended at their own homes. The out-patients represented distinct cases, and the great majority attended on numerous occasions before they were finally relieved. The receipts for the year from subscriptions were £2035; from donations, £3935; from legacies, £644; and from other sources, £2191; in all £8855, as compared with £12,823 in 1869. The decrease was due to a cause which had largely affected all metropolitan charities, but it was hoped that it would not long interfere with the supplies required to meet the continual and urgent needs at home. Amongst the donors was "M. W. O.," who had made a second contribution of £1000.



RELIEF OF PARIS: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ENGLISH GIFT AT THE MAGASIN DU BON MARCHE, RUE DE SEVRES.



RELIEF OF PARIS: VENDERS OF POULTRY AND RABBITS—SCENE NEAR THE RUE LAFAYETTE.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

As a determined and resolved Protestant, I am, of course, bound to rejoice at any discomfiture of the Church of Rome—from the occupation of that city down to the hissing at the priest who, at an election the other day, washed his hands before the multitude. But, eager as I am to grasp at any triumph over Popery, I scarcely feel equal to much exultation over its last reverse. I read in the *Daily News* that the Carnival at Rome is over, and that the desperate efforts made by the clerical party to turn it into what an old English writer calls a Mournival have signally failed. The priests and the ultramontanes meant that the Carnival should be melancholy. This was to be their revenge for the recent action of the Italian Government; but the Romans comprehended the plan and defeated it, rejoicing with such vehemence that the festivity was the most brilliant since 1846—the year in which the present Pope was elected, and when his Holiness proclaimed an amnesty and ordered a national guard and municipal institutions. The Romans have been victorious. But, then, what sort of a victory was it? These are the incisive words of the correspondent of the *Daily News*:—"To have seen the thousands of people in masks, who shrieked and danced about the streets day and night, one would never have believed that only a few weeks ago a terrible calamity—a frightful inundation—had desolated and ruined half the town." We do not score, this time, against the Vatican.

That excellent magistrate, Mr. Tyrwhitt, has made some contemptuous observations upon the system of licensing "pedlars" (I adhere to the Shakspearean spelling—let those write "peddlers" who list), and it is to be hoped that the remarks will be noticed. The general idea of a pedlar is that he is a patient toiler through rural districts, who, by dint of a pleasant tongue and a basket of gauds and toys, harmlessly picks up a living by tempting youths and maidens out of their spare sixpences. I am told that this sketch is about as much like the original as was Gavarni's elegant and sentimental London cabman to the ill-dressed and gruff "fact," and that the rural pedlar is a nuisance, and by no means a person to leave in a kitchen where the spoons are also left. But I do not speak of the rustic Autolycus, but of the kind of tramp that elicited Mr. Tyrwhitt's strictures. The suburbs of London are greatly infested with fellows who take advantage of the hours when men of business are not at home, and when ladies walk about unprotected. Then an impudent and clamorous vender of some kind of rubbish which nobody can want to buy follows Materfamilias about, whines, and begs her to purchase his vile pencils or horn combs, and pesters her for half a mile of her walk. If by miracle a policeman appears, he can do nothing; the fellow has his license, and is probably insolent. He is in bad luck if a gentleman happens to be about, and also happens to have a temper and a stick; but this benevolent intervention cannot, of course, be reckoned upon. Now, to be practical, how many times is a pedlar allowed to annoy a lady before a policeman on her plaint can escort him to the station-house? Will Colonel Henderson instruct the constables on that particular?

The birth and death of the poor little hippopotamus came so near that London had not time to get up a sensation. The news of the demise, however, was not so extensively circulated as to prevent a considerably-increased attendance of the select on the day when money is not taken. It appears that the creature either declined to take the nourishment which nature had so amply provided for it or was too unintellectual to understand that this was the only means of prolonging its valuable existence. Anyhow, *fuit*. I have no doubt that everything was thought of, and that no means could be devised for saving an animal that was so really interesting. I suppose that there was no practical mode of getting it away from its excessively savage and disagreeable mother, whose dreadful jaws recall pictures with which refractory children used in unenlightened days to be awed into propriety. But, should the Zoological Society ever have reason to expect to be so fortunate again, could not some preparatory arrangement, the mechanical nature of which will easily suggest itself, be made, so that a future hope of the house of Hippopotamus could be removed without danger from the parent brute.

Last week I said a few words about the theatre; but they referred to the quantity of molestation which the law allows to be inflicted upon visitors after they have paid and before they are permitted to take the places they have paid for. I have observed in the *Athenæum* a few words more, which refer to the quantity of molestation which persons who really love "the drama" are obliged to endure when they go to "the play." The critic says:—"The fact remains indisputable that no force of dramatic exposition, no situation in which pity or terror is excited, no violence of tragic declamation even, can evoke such manifestations of delight as attend a ludicrously disproportioned view of London streets or a representation of a wheezy and ramshackle steam-engine." This is so, no doubt. But, though the applause of mobs is now chiefly bestowed on bad imitations of what they can see elsewhere for nothing, I suppose there was always a low-class audience, with raptures for that which was least worthy of plaudits. When I was younger, dear Thomas Hood was writing on the text that "music hath charms," and here was one truthful illustration:—

Music hath charms in the Thespian hall;
I have been where thousands sat,
Who rose at once, with united call,
To—encore "All Round my Hat!"

Mr. Justice Hannen some time back remarked, both wisely and wittily, that "at present English lawyers were rather like skilful bone-setters than accomplished surgeons." The more that apophthegm is examined, the more pregnant will it be found to be. But I am not sure that everybody will allow the skilfulness—that is to say, as regards the lawyers who make the laws. Certainly Earl Grey will not. His Lordship in a great degree resembles—I say it with all respect—Mr. J. Oldbuck, who was remarkable for seldom exactly agreeing with anybody else upon any proposition laid down by the latter. But what he said about Parliament-made laws, the other night, was a volunteered and isolated expression of opinion. He denounced the excessive carelessness with which Parliamentary bills were framed, whereby there were months of puzzlement to the Queen's subjects, and then new laws to amend the previous ones. We are a practical nation, of course; and it is extremely rude in anybody, especially in a peer of the realm, to assume that "men of business" are ever careless in matters of business. Only, if a believer in our men of business would attend the law courts for a term or two and hear the Judges (according to their natures) growling, or sneering, or lamenting over the bundles of incoherency and obscurity called new statutes, he would, if a mere coarse person, be indignant; if a philanthropic philosopher, he would feel satisfaction with a system that, as I think the venerable Lord St. Leonards said, makes it "madness to go to law, if you can help it."

MUSIC.

The second of Mr. Henry Leslie's four subscription concerts (which took place last week) was one of peculiar interest from the programme having been arranged in historical order, commencing with the motet, "All people that on earth do dwell," by Thomas Tallis, one of the earliest of the great school of English cathedral composers. The specimens followed in regular sequence of date from that period (the middle of the sixteenth century) to the time of Handel inclusive. Many interesting examples were given, sacred and secular, of different schools and ages; and among them all the genius of our greatest national composer, Henry Purcell, shone forth with undiminished brightness, notwithstanding the lapse of a century and three quarters since his death. The extracts from his opera, "King Arthur," must have manifested to those—if any there were—who were previously unacquainted with his stage music that in natural genius and imaginative power Purcell has scarcely been surpassed by any composer of any time. Unfortunately for the art, he lived at a period when its forms and means of expression, both in composition and in execution, were too limited for the full development of such a genius as his. Much of his music, however, has that force of imagination and original power that surmount and survive all conventionalities of school and period. The chorus with solos, "Hither, this way," and the tenor air, with chorus, "Come if you dare," are instances, among many, of Purcell's large advance beyond the style of his age; and their effect at the concert referred to was enhanced by contrast with much music that reflects little beyond the conventional mannerism of a past phase of the art. Special features at the concert referred to were Madame Viardot's fine declamation in a scene from Carissimi's oratorio "Jephtha," an extract from Gluck's opera "Alceste," and her characteristic singing of two French airs of the seventeenth century. The other solo vocalists were Madame Gilardoni, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Herr Pauer played pianoforte solos by Frescobaldi, Lulli, Scarlatti, and Bach. Master A. Le Jeune performed the last-named composer's fantasia and fugue in G minor on the organ; and his brother Charles gave, on the same instrument, an arrangement of Handel's Coronation Anthem. The solos in Purcell's music were sung by the three singers last named.

The principal orchestral piece at last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was the first of Robert Schumann's four symphonies—that in B flat—the brightness and beauty of which have never been more apparent than on that occasion. Composed at the happiest period of his life, this work has none of the morbid tone and laboured effort which are occasionally apparent in some of his latest productions. The impulse and energy of the first and last movements and the scherzo, with its two trios; and the tender yet cheerful expression of its "larghetto," were admirably rendered by the band, and generally appreciated by the audience—every fresh hearing of Schumann's music helping to break down that barrier of prejudice which has so long been opposed to it in this country. Mr. Henry Holmes played with much misapplied skill the fifteenth of Spohr's violin concertos (op. 128), one of the most difficult, and perhaps the drier and least interesting, of all his many works of the kind. The final rondo is the best portion; but even that, like the rest of the concerto, is but a weak reflection of Spohr's weakest mannerisms. The piece belongs to a late period of his career, when his persistent habit of daily composition had outlasted his powers of thought; and it is an irreverence towards the great master to bring forward such a specimen of his feeblest productions. Cherubini's graceful overture to "L'Hotelier Portugaise," and Berlioz's elaborate prelude to "Benvenuto Cellini" opened and closed the concert, which included vocal solos by Mlle. Leon Duval and Mr. Santley.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Madame Schumann re-appeared as pianist, her solo having been Beethoven's variations in E flat, on the theme which he has also treated in similar fashion in the last movement of his "Eroica" symphony. In that and in Beethoven's duet sonata in G (from op. 30), with Herr Joachim, the pianist displayed the same great powers that we have so often commented on. Schubert's string quartet in D minor, one of the most elaborate, and, perhaps, the finest of the six published works of the kind, was admirably led by the great violinist already named, supported by MM. L. Ries and Straus and Mr. Edward Howell, the two latter of whom, with the same leader, gave Mozart's beautiful divertimento for three stringed instruments. Of Mr. Howell's capital violoncello playing we have heretofore had occasion to speak in high terms in reference to his solo performances. On this occasion he also appeared to advantage as a concertante player in temporary replacement of his instructor, Signor Piatti, who was still suffering from indisposition. Mr. Arthur Byron was the vocalist, and Mr. Benedict conducted as usual.

The supplemental "London Ballad Concert"—the fifth—took place last week at St. James's Hall, with a success quite equal to that of any previous occasion. The singers were Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Misses D'Alton and Dalmaine, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley; and although most of the songs were familiar, they lost none of their wonted effect. The Chevalier De Kotski reappeared as solo pianist. An extra (morning) concert is to be given on March 20.

A concert was given at St. James's Hall on Friday evening in aid of the French subscription for the victims of the war. A long and varied selection of vocal and instrumental music was effectively performed, among the singers having been Madame Viardot. M. Gounod presided as conductor, and accompanied several of the vocal pieces.

Several trials have been made of the acoustic qualities of the Royal Albert Hall, but none so extensive as that of Saturday last, when the band of orchestral players known as the "Wandering Minstrels" gave several performances, interspersed with vocal solos by Miss Anna Williams and Mrs. Nassau Senior, to an audience of some eight thousand or more, consisting chiefly of the contractors' workmen and their friends. The result on the whole was considered to be eminently satisfactory—some little excess of reverberation remaining perhaps for neutralisation by fittings and furniture yet to be applied.

Mr. Ransford gave his annual concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when a long series of entertainments included his own characteristic singing and that of the veteran Henry Phillips; popular vocal pieces by Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley, and other well-known artists; and the first appearance of Princess Emma Matchinsky. As the lady vocalist was suffering from a cold, we await a promised second occasion for judging of her merits.

A newly-formed institution, the "Welsh Choral Union," gave the first of six concerts at the Store-street Hall on Monday.

The Duke of Buccleuch has agreed to preside at the celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, in Edinburgh, in August next.

THE THEATRES.

Undoubtedly there are tentative efforts towards a restoration of poetic drama, but the point of the wedge introduced is so very fine that the impression made is scarcely more than that of a tendency indicated, not of a result obtained. Mr. Gilbert has treated us with two neat blank verse spectacles, and now Mr. R. Reece comes forward with another. This novelty was produced on Saturday at the Olympic, entitled "Perfect Love; or, Oberon's Triumph." Mr. Reece has not been afraid to borrow from Shakspeare. Mortals suffer from the quarrels of the fairy powers; but the readers of Wieland's graceful poem, even in Mr. Sotheby's translation, must have expected this. The story has more than once been placed on the English stage, both in the form of opera and of drama. On the present occasion it is corroborated with all available accessories, and illustrated with splendid scenery and mechanical contrivances, highly creditable to the liberality of the management. The action is contained within five scenes. The fairies gather in a forest glade, and Oberon (Mrs. W. H. Liston) encounters Titania (Mrs. Joseph Irving) in angry parley; but the ever-serviceable Puck (Miss Eliza Johnstone) finds a way to their reconciliation, proposing Sir Huon (Mr. C. Warner) as the test of perfect love. We are then wafted to the Court of the Caliph of Bagdad (Mr. E. Newbound). Haroun Alraschid would wed his daughter to Babakan, the Saracen Prince (Mr. St. Maur); but Reiza (Miss Mattie Reinhardt), true to her first love, refuses, and is carried off by Sir Huon. But the lovers are recaptured, and led to execution. Oberon then appears at the critical moment, and love and fidelity triumph. Much credit is due to Mr. J. Johnson, the scenic artist; more to the writer who has set off the whole action with some poetic dialogue which is far above the average. There is a mythical interest in the story of this piece which to the thoughtful mind is a great though secret charm, and hallows it to those profound feelings which are associated with the mysteries that, in all nations, formed the prevailing arguments of the earliest drama. The performers did justice to their parts, and were one and all gorgeously attired. So far this is a step in the right direction; still, we need a more vigorous assault on the realm of imagination; that of fancy tasks lesser powers. We welcome their exertions, however, and patiently await a higher victory in the future.

A new farce has been produced at the Strand, by Mr. T. Bilkins, entitled "In Three Volumes." It is an adaptation of M. Marc La Prevost's play of "La Suite à Demain," lately acted at the Charing-cross Theatre. It was ably supported by Mr. Joyce and Mr. Crouch, and succeeded in evoking universal laughter.

On Saturday "Paul Pry" was revived at the St. James's, with Mr. Brough in the part of the eccentric hero. We need not re-state our approbation of this gentleman in the character, whose acting is full of humour and cleverness. Mrs. Wood's Phoebe is entitled to the highest praise for its vivacity and tact. As a comic actress this lady is unrivalled. The revival has attracted very large and fashionable audiences, and, with the burlesque of "Vesta," will, we think, carry through her season triumphantly.

Mr. Martin's new song, which, it was stated in our notice of Miss Amy Sedgwick's reading at Exeter Hall, on Monday week, was sung by Miss Martin, was, we have been informed, sung by Miss Matilda Scott.

Music is withdrawn, in the new revised code, from the subjects for which a grant is obtainable in elementary schools.

A dress concert, in aid of the distressed French peasantry will be given on Thursday, March 16, in the new large hall of the Bow and Bromley Institute.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of Drury-Lane Theatre was held on Thursday week. The report stated that it was probable that the theatre would again be required in the present season for those lyrical entertainments which last year more than doubled the salable value of the renters' free admissions, and which gave so much gratification to those who attended the performances given last year and in 1868. The experience of these Italian-Opera performances indisputably showed the adaptability of the theatre for operatic purposes in the present form of the area and auditorium, and its almost unique acoustic qualities.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the members of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held on Tuesday, in the saloon of the Lyceum Theatre, under the presidency of Mr. J. B. Buckstone, the treasurer. Mr. Cullenford, the secretary, read the report, which stated that at the present time there were 160 subscribing members, and thirty-two annuitants receiving sums ranging from £30 to £90 per annum, and amounting in the whole to £1445. In addition to the annuities, an allowance of £10 was made to the friends of a deceased member, and temporary aid was afforded in all deserving cases. The income for the year had been £1726, and the expenditure £1651. The invested fund is £12,039.

The *Daily News*'s Paris correspondent gives an account of the famine prices during the siege, which will surely be historical. He adopts the pound as the unit of weight, and the pound sterling as that of value:—Salt pork, £1; ham, £2; fresh butter, £2 8s. 4d.; vegetable butter, a mixture of cocoa fat and grease, 14s. 6d.; olive oil, £1 4s. 2d.; German sausage, of horse flesh, 6s. 8d.; black pudding, of horses' blood, 6s. 8d.; pudding of horse chitterlings, 5s.; horses' head, collared (no pun meant), 6s. 8d.; German sausage, of beef and pork mixed, 9s. 6d.; dog flesh, 6s. 8d.; preserved meat, said to be beef, 16s.; mushrooms, an excellent and nutritious edible, 5s. 10d.; brawn of horseflesh, 6s. 8d.; sugar, 1s. 8d.; honey, 10s.; chocolate, 4s. 2d.; rice, 1s. 8d.; Gruyère cheese, 25s.; bread and biscuit, 1s. 3d.; patent soup, glue being its base, 10d.; osséine, a gelatine obtained from bones, 2s.; kitchen fat, tallow, 3s. 4d.; 1 cwt. of wood, 10s.; the same quantity of coal, 12s. 6d.; a hectolitre, 10 litres of coke (price 1s. 5d. before the siege), 15s.; a single egg, 2s. 6d.; a hen fowl or a chicken, £2 5s.; a cock, £3; a goose, £6; a turkey, £4 12s.; a duck, £1 15s.; a pigeon, 12s.; a rook or a crow, 5s.; a sparrow, 10d.; a hare, £3 5s.; a rabbit, £2 5s.; the brain of a sheep, 5s.; a cat, £1; a rat, 2s. 6d.; a pie, said to be hare, and weighing 1 lb., £3; the same, but of poultry, £2; the same, but said to be of beef or pork, £1 5s.; a tureen of fillet of horseflesh, same weight, £1; an ordinary-sized box of sardines, 13s.; a tin of preserved peas, weighing 1 lb., 6s. 8d.; the same of French beans, 7s. 6d.; a litre of haricots, 6s. 8d.; a cauliflower, 12s. 6d.; a carrot, 2s. 6d.; a beetroot, or mangold wurtzel, weighing 1 lb., 6s. 8d.; an ordinary-sized cabbage, 12s. 6d.; a turnip, 2s.; a root of celery, 2s.; an endive, 2s.; ten litres, a French boisseau, or bushel, dry measure, of onions, £3 4s. 2d.; a clove of chalon, 10d.; a clove of garlic, 7½d.; a sprig of thyme, with one laurel-leaf, 3d.; a leek, 1s. 8d.; a bushel, ten litres, of potatoes, £2; the same measure of charcoal, 5s.; and so on through the entire chapter of all the necessities of civilised life.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The Hon. Mr. Walpole is said to be at present at Constantinople endeavouring to negotiate with the Turkish Government a concession for a railway from a port in the Mediterranean down the valley of the Euphrates to Bussorah in the Persian Gulf. Such a line would present few engineering difficulties. But we have already recorded our belief that, even if made, it could never become the highway to the East. If the European and Indian railway systems are to be connected, it must be by a line which will establish unbroken communication. Now, Bussorah is still a long way from India, and the mountainous and desert character of Beloochistan would present almost insuperable difficulties to the continuation of the railway through it. The proposal consequently is to continue the communication by swift steamers from Bussorah to Bombay. But if steamers are to be used, it will be nearly as expeditious, and much more convenient, to run them from Brindisi, which is precisely what is already done. The link which connects the European and Indian systems must be a complete link, and not a fragment, and the route which it should follow is perfectly well known to those who have given the subject a discriminating attention. Arrangements are already on foot for carrying the European system as far as Constantinople, and thence a line constructed on the ordinary European gauge should be carried through Ismid, Boli, Tosia, Amasia, Nicksar, Kara Hissar, Sadduck (the ancient Satala), Lori, Karakoulak, through a crack in the mountains called Sheitan Deressey, or the Devil's Valley, into the valley of the Kara Su, or western branch of the Euphrates, which leads over easy ground to Erzeroom, whence the line would be continued through Tabreez and Teheran to Herat and India. Such a line would constitute an efficient link of communication. It would pass through some of the best parts of Turkey and Persia, would follow the existing track of commerce, and would be exempt from the intolerable heats of any line carried through the deserts of the south. Besides serving the important purpose of connecting the European and Indian railway systems, such a line would attract to itself a considerable local traffic, and render important aid to the Turkish Government by facilitating its civil and military operations. A comprehensive system of railways in Turkey is one of the prime necessities of that country. Naturally, Asia Minor is one of the finest countries of the world, and was at one time among the most prosperous. But for many years it has been declining both in wealth and population, and it cannot be expected that England should continue to act as the protector of Turkey unless that country should manifest some fitting anxiety to make beneficial use of its great resources.

A valuable paper on centrifugal pumps has, during the past month, been read before the Institution of Civil Engineers by Mr. David Thomson, who has had much experience in the construction of pumps of this description. The first really successful centrifugal pump was that contributed by Appold to the Exhibition of 1851, in which the vanes were bent backward, which mode of construction is still followed in the best pumps. Mr. Thomson says that the depth of the revolving fan or radiating arms should be one fourth of the diameter, and that the central opening for the admission of the water should be about nine sixteenths of the diameter over the blades. The fan revolves in a case, which should be of much larger diameter than the fan itself. The best duty of the pump is given when the speed of the periphery of the fan exceeds the velocity of a body falling through the height of the lift by from 6 ft. to 8 ft. per second. A fan 12 in. in diameter, and proportioned as described, will discharge 1200 gallons of water per minute, and the delivery, the speed of the periphery of the fan remaining the same, will increase as the square of the diameter. In small pumps the duty is about 55 per cent, and in large about 70 per cent of the indicator power of the engine from which the motion is derived.

Captain Sawyer has contrived an ingenious method of firing two guns through one porthole, or embrasure, by causing the recoil to carry the gun through a circular path, leading it sideways away from the porthole, where it may be reloaded without exposing the gunner to hostile fire, while another gun brought through a similar path from the opposite side of the porthole is meanwhile swung round and fired off. The objection to this system is that it takes up much room laterally, so that many guns could not be protected by a moderate amount of target.

A good deal of controversy has lately taken place regarding the effect of cold in increasing the brittleness of iron. The preponderance of fact and argument is in favour of the conclusion that iron, whether cast or wrought, is weaker during frost.

A method of removing the smell of turpentine is said to have been discovered which consists in rectifying it over tannin.

We lately inspected, in Liverpool, the machinery of a new vessel intended to ply across the Atlantic, which, next to the Great Eastern, is the largest vessel in the world, being 440 ft. long, 44 ft. broad, and 36 ft. deep, with a gross burden of 5150 tons. The engines are inverted compound engines of the usual kind, fitted with steam-jackets, and they are of a simple and substantial character. Screw-vessels of great length are now becoming very general, as it is found that in such vessels the screw, by working in water rubbed into motion by friction, recovers part of the power expended in propulsion, so that such vessels are able to realise a satisfactory speed with a very moderate expenditure of power. Vessels propelled by a screw projected beyond the rudder, as in Beattie's plan, would be still more economical, as at a little distance behind the vessel the film of water moving with the hull will have been translated into a larger stream moving with a less velocity but with the same energy, and by this transformation the screw will work in a following stream through its whole diameter instead of cutting through a film moving with nearly the same speed as the ship herself.

Mr. Rood has communicated to *Silliman's Journal* the result of an experiment made by him to ascertain the duration of a flash of lightning, and which he reckons lasts about 1/500th of a second. The duration of the flash was measured by cutting slits in a rapidly-revolving disc, which, with a certain speed, showed the slits to be of unaltered form, but with another speed showed them to be elongated, and the duration of the flash was inferred from the known velocity of the disc.

Mr. T. Warren has communicated to the *Philosophical Magazine* a method of estimating the quantity of zinc existing in the plating of galvanised iron. The principle of this method consists in the use of mercury to dissolve the zinc, when the loss of weight can be easily ascertained. But a thin coating of an amalgam of iron and zinc will remain which will take up a certain quantity of mercury, and the amount of this amalgam present is measurable by the quantity of mercury it will take up. To determine this quantity of mercury the iron is weighed, then heated to drive the mercury off, and then weighed again, when the weight of mercury which has mixed with the amalgam will be at once ascertained.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY.

Professor Odling began his sixth lecture on Thursday week by referring to the state of electro-chemical science previous to 1800, when Davy was still engaged in pneumatic chemistry at Bristol (not at Liverpool, as stated in the notice of the previous lecture). The Professor exhibited a form of Volta's pile (composed of alternate flat pieces of zinc, wet flannel, and silver), the action of which Volta compared to that of a large Leyden jar, weakly charged, since it gave small sparks and slight shocks. Volta's paper "On the Electricity excited by mere Contact of Conductors of Different Kinds," was sent to the Royal Society, and received in March 1800; and on the following month, from private information, Nicholson and Carlisle constructed a pile, whereby they were enabled to decompose water into its component gases: hydrogen appeared as bubbles at one end of the wire connected with the pile, and the other end was oxidised by the action of the oxygen evolved. Eventually the gases were collected separately. Professor Odling then explained and illustrated the principle of the voltaic pile, and various forms of the battery and its poles, also termed "electrodes," and terminals, the positive pole being also termed "zincode" and the negative "platinode" or "cuprode," the wire forming the circuit being regarded merely as in a condition different from ordinary wire. The liquid subject to decomposition is placed between the ends of the wires, and thus completes the circuit. Nicholson also observed the acid reaction on the zincode and the corrosion of silver or copper, and he also asked for a measure of the intensity of this action, which Faraday supplied many years after by his voltometer. Contemporaneously with Nicholson, Cruickshanks constructed his electric trough, and observed the formation of acid at one pole and alkali at the other on dealing with saline solutions, and also obtained the deposit of metal on one pole from metallic solutions. Much progress therefore had been made in the science when Davy began the study in 1800, but in a short time his brilliant discoveries eclipsed those of all his predecessors; and at the close of his seven years' labour little was done till the pursuit was taken up by his pupil and successor, Faraday.

RUMFORD'S SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

Mr. W. Mattieu Williams, at the meeting on Friday, Feb. 24, began his discourse on Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, the founder of the Royal Institution, by attributing the comparatively little knowledge of his works to their being eclipsed by the brilliant discoveries of his contemporaries and successors, Priestley, Davy, and others. Besides being a statesman, philanthropist, and soldier, the range of his pursuits was very wide, including all the departments of philosophy, more especially as applied to common life, the motto chosen for the Royal Institution being—"Illustrans commoda vitæ." His practice was thoroughly philosophical, and his philosophy eminently practical; and he studied the economy of fuel, the philosophy of clothing and cookery, warming and ventilation, and many other kindred subjects. As an example, Mr. Williams described his method of determining the best material for clothing the Bavarian army, which he was engaged to organise. For this purpose he constructed a theoretical soldier of a thermometer, clothed the bulb with different materials, and, having warmed it, observed the time required for cooling in each case, and was thereby led, after a series of elaborate experiments, to decide that fur and wool are the best materials for winter clothing—the reason being that, as air is nearly a non-conductor, and transmits heat by convection or motion of its particles, this motion is prevented by the fibres, and the outward passage of the animal heat is prevented. He also determined by experiment that flannel forms the best clothing for summer, since it absorbs most moisture and promotes insensible perspiration, a great cooling agent. Mr. Williams then described the way in which Rumford experimented in his researches on the convection of heat, the motion of fluids, and their generation of heat, which led to his determination that fluidity is the life of inanimate bodies and congelation the sleep of death. Does animal life depend on such motion? His inquiry into the chemical properties attributed to light were next adverted to, accompanied by experiments, relating to his theory that light is converted into heat on the absolute surface of a ribbon and is retained for an instant by non-conducting water, till convection begins. In conclusion, Mr. Williams described Rumford's great experiments in relation to his inquiry concerning the source of the heat excited by friction. By the friction of a steel borer against gun-metal, pressing with the force of 10,000 lb., while the gun-metal revolved thirty-two times in a minute, he made 18½ lb. of water boil after two hours and a half had elapsed. As no source of heat could be pointed out, he concluded that heat is not a substance, but mere motion. As Professor Tyndall says, "Rumford in this 'Memoir' annihilates the material theory of heat. Nothing more powerful on the subject has since been written." This conclusion had been guessed at before, but was now demonstrated by inductive science. In providing the means for the successful prosecution of such researches up to the present day, Mr. Williams said that the Royal Institution had proved itself a dutiful child of its illustrious founder. Mr. Spottiswoode, vice-president and treasurer, R.S. and R.I., was in the chair.

SOCRATES.

The Rev. B. Jowett, M.A., Master of Balliol College, Oxford, devoted his second lecture on Socrates, last Saturday, to his trial and death, derived from the Memorabilia of Xenophon, and from the Apology and Phædo of Plato, the genuineness of which he considered to be without doubt. The last chapter of the life of Socrates was in agreement with the rest. He employed no advocate, and prepared no defence, but spoke after his usual manner; and Plato, who was present at the trial, if he has not given the very words, has certainly given the substance of what was said; and such an address was, perhaps, never given before or since. Socrates was tried before the dikastery, an assembly of between five or six hundred men chosen by lot—a species of jury without judges. He opened his defence by an apology for his colloquial style, and then divided his accusers into two classes—first, the nameless—that is, public opinion; secondly, the professed—the mouthpiece of the others. The first say "Socrates is an evil-doer and a curious person, searching into things under the earth and above the heaven, and making the worse appear the better cause, and teaching all this to others." The second, "Socrates is an evil-doer and a corrupter of the youth, who does not receive the gods whom the State receives, but introduces new divinities." These charges he repels. The cause of his evil name he attributes to his peculiar mission. He said that his friend Chærophon had been told on inquiry that there was no man wiser than Socrates; and he determined to refute the oracle by finding a wiser; and for this purpose he questioned the politicians, poets, and artisans, and found that they knew little or nothing, and imagined they knew all things; while he knew that he knew nothing. He thus passed his life as a sort of missionary in detecting pretended wisdom. This had

attracted young men of the richer sort, who found the pastime not unamusing; and hence he had incurred the bitter enmities of the professors and sophists. He asserts that he will persist in his teaching, even if it lead him to death, which he does not know to be either a good or an evil; but he is certain that desertion of his duty is an evil, and he will obey God rather than man. He calls upon the parents of his pupils to refute the charge against him, and he justifies his abstraction from political affairs in order to fulfil his mission. He will not entreat his judges to spare his life, nor appeal on behalf of his weeping children, though he is not made of rock or oak; for he feels that it would be impious to ask the judge to forswear himself, when he himself is being tried for impiety. When he was convicted his speech became less conciliatory and more commanding, and he behaved as a king of men. When called on to propose his own punishment, he demanded the reward of the victor in the Olympian games as a benefactor of the Athenian people, and he then ironically proposed a fine of a small sum of money. When he was condemned to death he prophesied that his death would be the seed of many disciples, who would convict them of their evil ways, and in harsher terms, because they would be younger and more inconsiderate. He forgives his judges, because they have done him no harm, although they never meant to do him any good. Mr. Jowett expressed his opinion that the death of Socrates was mainly due to his incurring great popular animosity by the extreme independence of his conduct and language, whereby he annoyed and affronted both the political factions as well as the priests and sophists and teaching classes. The lecture concluded with the reading of the deeply-interesting and pathetic account of the last hours of the great philosopher, as given by Plato in the "Phædo":—"Such," he says, "was the end of our friend, whom I may truly call the wisest, and justest, and best of all the men I have ever known."

OXYGENATION OF THE BLOOD.

Professor M. Foster, in his seventh lecture on the Nutrition of Animals, delivered on Tuesday last, resumed the consideration of the nature and functions of the blood, the epitome of the whole body. He first referred to the change which blood undergoes by contact with air in its passage through the lungs, when it absorbs oxygen, and is thereby changed from dark, venous blood to bright-red arterial blood, and is thus fitted to convey oxygen throughout the system for the combustion of the food-stuffs and the generation of energy and heat. This process of respiration was not clearly understood till Lavoisier discovered that the acquisition of oxygen, and its consumption by combustion were sufficient to account for all the heat of the animal body; and Lagrange demonstrated that the combustion did not take place in the lungs, but throughout the system; that oxygen was taken up everywhere, and that carbonic acid gas was also taken up everywhere, and given off in the lungs, while oxygen was absorbed. These gases exist in all blood; but very much more oxygen is found in arterial than in venous blood, and it exists only in the colouring matter of the red corpuscles, in very complex, and therefore very unstable, molecules. Blood is very greedy of oxygen till it is saturated, and it readily gives it up, but always retains a certain quantity. By means of the electric light Professor Foster exhibited the spectra of blood—that of arterial blood exhibiting two absorption-bands, and that of venous blood only one band. When, however, oxygen was added to the venous blood, it also gave a spectrum containing two bands. The oxygen in blood is said to be in the state termed ozone—the best condition for the work of oxydation. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the consideration of the profound questions involved in the nutrition of muscle by the blood, while in a state of rest, and during contraction, and the chemical changes involved in the elimination of waste; and the Professor stated that, although oxygen might not be indispensable for muscular action, yet it is essential to life; and the establishment of the condition previous to change from rest to action. Blood transmitted through muscle will not only maintain its life, but will restore life to dying muscle, if not too far gone; but this blood must contain oxygen—without it the blood would be utterly useless.

On Friday, March 10, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., will give an account of The Latest Scientific Researches in the Mediterranean and Strait of Gibraltar.

The South Wales ironmasters have given notice of a reduction in the wages of the workers.

Mr. John Stuart Mill has been elected an honorary member of the New York Liberal Club.

The Lords of the Council on Education have issued orders for the formation of school boards for the municipal boroughs of Durham, Helston, Reading, Southampton, and Stafford.

Lord William Lennox gave his reminiscences of Wellington, and his lecture on Theodore Hook, last Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at Westbourne Grove, Petworth, Hoddesden, Swanscombe, and Wallingford.

From April 1 to Feb. 25 the total receipts into the Exchequer amounted to £60,911,693, as compared with £66,627,608 in the corresponding period of the previous twelve months. The expenditure has been £60,904,081. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £5,711,064.

Another terrible calamity is reported from the Rhondda Valley, in South Wales. On Friday night an explosion occurred at the Pentre Colliery, causing a loss of thirty-eight lives. Among the dead are two men—one of whom was the son of the manager—who attempted to explore the mine upon the fact of the explosion becoming known.

Staines Bridge was declared free from toll last Saturday afternoon. Alderman Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., and a number of other members of the Corporation, accompanied by Lord John Manners, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Mr. Cubitt, M.P., and other gentlemen, went from London to perform the ceremony, and were received at the Staines station by the local reception committee and the band of the 10th Hussars. This is the third bridge which has been freed from toll by the joint committee of the City Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works. The first two bridges thrown open to the public under this arrangement were those over the Thames at Kingston and Walton.

The sum of £1000 has been given to the funds of the West London Hospital by W. L. H.; the Great Northern Hospital has received a third sum of £1000 from S. W. G.; the National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, Wanstead, a third gift of £1000 from D. H.; and the Infant Orphan Asylum a second sum of £1000 from G. W. Mr. N. M. de Rothschild, M.P., has forwarded a donation of £100, and Mr. Edward Henry Scott a sum of £50, to the committee of the French Benevolent Society, the resources of which have been greatly diminished in consequence of the numerous applications made by distressed French refugees. The Charity Organisation Society have received £100 from "Two Dormice."



THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS: SCENE ON THE BRIDGE OF NEUILLY.

Archæology of the Month.

To the Society of Antiquaries the Dean of Westminster has presented a cast of the foot of the cross on the tomb of Valerius Amandinus, found in the precincts of Westminster Abbey in December last. Mr. I. Piggot has exhibited two very interesting illuminated MSS. on vellum, being Books of Hours and Offices. In the larger one has been inserted portions of an old and very beautiful missal of the thirteenth century; and another of the date 1440, the book itself being 1490. The other was about the beginning of the fifteenth century, and probably Flemish work. Mr. D. Fortnum has communicated particulars of some discoveries recently made in Rome. One of these consists of the tomb of a precocious improvisatore poetess, aged eleven years, of whose poetical powers in the Greek language a large specimen is engraved on the cippus by her parents. Mr. W. H. Black has contributed a paper "On the hitherto undescribed Expedition of the Romans into Britain in the Reign of Augustus." Mr. T. Lewin has read to the society a paper on the recent explorations of Jerusalem, with reference more particularly to the sites of the Temple and Antonia. The Temple must be confined to a square of 600 ft. at the south-west corner of the Harem, as confirmed by the bridges and gates mentioned by Josephus as connected with the Temple. It is commonly supposed that there were four gates on the western side of the 600 ft. square; but this was a mistake; for on looking into Josephus it was found that the four gates applied to the western side of the Temple, including the cloisters connecting the Temple with Antonia, and these four gates have been recently discovered—viz., one at the bridge, another at the Prophets' Gate, a third at the present principal entrance, and a fourth at the Gate of the Bath, a little more to the north. The fortress was placed by Mr. Lewin at the north-west corner of the Harem, and the Temple and Antonia were connected by two parallel cloisters, so as to keep clear of the elevated plateau of rock in the centre of the Mosque of Omar. The fosse of Antonia had been recently discovered, running east and west, just at 600 ft. from the Temple square of 600 ft. The eastern fosse was probably the souterain recently discovered by Captain Warren, running in a southern direction from the western end of the Pool of Bethesda. These relative sites explain two singular statements in Josephus. There was a prophecy current in the siege by Titus that when the Temple became a square, the city and sanctuary would fall. The Temple had originally been a square of 600 ft.; but Herod, by incorporating Antonia with it, by means of the parallel cloisters, had given it an irregular figure; and when the Jews broke away (as they did) the two parallel cloisters, the Temple again became a square—and so the prophecy was fulfilled. Again, Josephus stated that by the incorporation of Antonia the area of the Temple was said to be doubled. The original area was 600×600=360,000 ft.; and it was found, by measuring the space between the two parallel cloisters and that occupied by the fortress, that the additional area was just 360,000 ft.

The revived assertion of the right of the Crown to treasure-trove does not work beneficially to numismatic and historical research, the Treasury having twice refused to sell en masse, at the price put upon them by an undoubted authority, a large hoard of about 3000 silver coins, taken possession of by them some years since; while it offers them, piece by piece, to collectors who call at the Treasury, at one shilling each, thus rendering it impossible that any account can be given of the *find*, it being absolutely necessary, for the proper arrangement of the sequences of different mintages, and invaluable for the elucidation of doubtful numismatic and historical questions, that the opportunity of studying a *find* as a whole should not be withheld, as is now the practice, from the competent numismatist willing to pay to the Government the full value of the coins found. Such is the statement of the Rev. Asheton Powell to the Numismatic Society.

To the Archæological Institute the Rev. W. Iago has exhibited an ivory casket belonging to the Corporation of Bodmin. It is said to have been made to contain the bones of St. Petroc, a Cornish saint, when they were brought back to England from Brittany in the twelfth century. Mr. Tregellas has sent to the institute a collection of forty-eight Roman coins, one gold and the rest silver, lately found in an earthenware vessel in deepening a ditch at Allington Manor, near Southampton, about midway between the two Roman roads to Winchester, from Bittern (Clausentum) and Porchester. Mr. Burtt has exhibited to the institute a collection of skippets, coffers, coffins, and other depositories formed in the treasury of the Exchequer, and from the muniment-room of Westminster Abbey. Mr. Iago also brought a skippet found in the parvis of Bodmin Church. The modern acceptance of the word skippet in Cornwall is a small box or tray constructed at the end of a chest.

A Roman cemetery has been unearthed at Appleton-le-Street, on the Roman road from Malton and Isurium, and about half a mile from the Roman pavement found by the Rev. James Robertson a few years since. Several human skulls and disturbed bones were found on the top soil, and lower down, in the oolitic sand and gravel, undisturbed burials of men, women, and children were met with, all lying east and west, or nearly so, some on the back, with hands down, in the Christian fashion; others on one side, recumbent, with hands up to the face, in two cases. Fragments of Roman pottery, some animal bones (split), and a few burnt stones, were also met with.

Mr. E. H. Palmer, of St. John's College, Cambridge, in a Report on the Desert of the Tih, &c., recently published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, mentions some inscriptions recently found at Hamath, in Syria. The inscriptions are in a character as yet entirely unknown, and their decipherment is anxiously looked for. The Exploration Committee have undertaken to procure copies, and squeeze impressions of the stones.

Cæsar's Camp, on Wimbledon-common, a local journal states, is to be cut up for building. It is supposed to have been originally a British stronghold. In Camden's time it was called Bensbury, which he supposed to be derived from Cnebba-bury; Cnebba and Oslac, two generals of Ethelbert, King of Kent, having been slain in the battle fought at Wibandune (or Wimbledon), between that Sovereign and Ceaulin, King of the West Saxons. Its area comprises about seven acres of ground, surrounded by a ditch from 8 ft. to 15 ft. deep, overshadowed by scrubby oaks. It was long called by the country people "the Rounds." The late Dr. W. Roots, of Surbiton, was of opinion that Cæsar occupied this intrenchment while preparing to cross the Thames at Kingston; hence it was designated Cæsar's Camp, and he imagined the fierce struggle with the troops of Cassivelaunus to have taken place on the Middlesex bank of the river, immediately above Kingston, where war relics have been found.

In a collection of objects of art and virtu sold by Christie, Manson, and Woods, the other day, were Prince Charles Edward's silver knife, fork, and spoon, described in Boswell's "Tour to the Hebrides," and a large oval enamel of Prince Rupert, by Petitot, set in the lid of a gold snuffbox.

THE FARM.

The close of this week will find very few beans and peas sown in the south, and on every side they appear to have gone in well. The April weather of sunshine and shower in the early part of the week hindered barley-sowing, which had been begun in Essex, where the rye looks very forward and the meadows are verdant with spring. Very few, however, are letting the short-bite be taken yet. In parts of Wilts and Hants wheat is not looking well, and will have to be ploughed up. The spring corn is, however, growing better, and the land is in a good working state. The lambing season among the Hampshire Downs has as yet been only fair, on account of the ewes being so very poor, and losses have been numerous. In Cambridgeshire and Essex a large number of twins have been dropped, with scarcely any losses hitherto, though a few breeders who have been scanty with their dry food have lost some lambs from scour, through the decayed state of the roots. Kohl-rabi seems to have stood the severe weather admirably, and superseded turnips on many farms in the eastern counties.

Major Stapylton, of Myton Hall, Yorkshire, having made some successful experiments with the growth of sugar-beet from foreign seed, on his own estate, has solicited the farmers of his own neighbourhood to cultivate a small portion of their own land with the same root, and to give him the result of the growth of the eighth of an acre, as well as twelve average-sized roots, that the amount of saccharine matter that is in them may be ascertained. His agent, Mr. Calder, will supply seed from a guaranteed source, without expense, and a schedule of the information required, so that the result may be published for the information of the district. The seed should be sown about the end of March or early in April; the cultivation is similar to that of mangold; but, as the roots are found to contain more sugar when they are not beyond a certain size (2 lb. to 3½ lb.), the seed is sown thicker—about 15 lb. to the acre. The earth should be well loosened to at least 16 in. (more, if convenient, as it prevents fingers and toes), and then managed as a mangold crop; but great care should be taken to avoid injuring the roots, as the bleeding that ensues reduces the saccharine matter.

Messrs. Howard took the first prize with their new double plough at the Bramham Moor (Yorkshire) matches. There were twelve competitors; Messrs. Ransome came second, and Messrs. Fowler third. The judges, Professor Coleman and Messrs. Outhwaite and Hemsley, reported that they had not only considered the soundness of the ploughing and the lightness of draught, but a durable implement constructed on sound mechanical principles.

There was a remarkably fine show of Clydesdale horses at Glasgow last week: sixty-three were exhibited against thirty last year, and hardly a bad one in the lot. The Glasgow Agricultural Society held to their horse, Conqueror, of last year, and awarded him the £50 prize; so also did the Border Union Society, taking Mr. P. McRobbie's Scottish Chief, and Mr. Bair's Prince of Wales received the £40 premium; Mr. Kerr's Surprise went to the Bute Society and received a £50 prize. The Strathearn Society gave their £40 to Mr. Crawford's Clyde, and the Lauderdale Society the same amount to Mr. Wylie's Paragon Tom. The Dalkeith Society gave their £40 to Mr. Riddell's Marquis of Lorne. At Paisley Mr. Bullock's three-year-old Red Prince received the £50 prize among a good lot of fifteen. Mr. Cochran's annual sale of bulls and heifers at Little Haddo, Aberdeenshire, averaged slightly under last year; the bulls realising within a few shillings of £30 each, and the heifers £20.

Gloucestershire men will have a good time on Wednesday next, when Mr. Stafford sells sixty-two head from Colonel Kingscote's herd at Kingscote, Wotton-under-Edge. Few men in the county are more popular than the Colonel; and when he appeared in the bath-chair at the Didmorton sale, two years ago, after a severe accident in the hunting-field, he was fairly overwhelmed with kind inquiries. The herd was originally started by his father, an intimate friend of the late Lord Ducie, from whose stock he bought the "Chaff" tribe and used Contract (10,071). The catalogue contains several of this family, also many of the Laura (from Lord Sherborne), Cerito (Dudding's), Hebe (Wilkinson's), and Seraphina (Ladd's) tribes. There are also one or two of the fashionable Darlington, and upwards of nineteen bulls bred from these and other tribes, which are mainly of Bates blood. The Colonel has resorted of late years to Captain Gunter, of Wetherby, for his bulls. Grand Duke of Oxford, Duke of Wharfedale, Second Duke of Wetherby, and Third Duke of Clarence (for which he paid 500 gs.) are the principal sires. A large quantity of cheese is made on the farm, so that the herd stands high as a dairy stock. On the following day the annual sale, at Berkeley Castle, of Lord Fitzhardinge's stock takes place. Twenty choice young bulls are to be offered, and fifteen cows and heifers, as well as several pure-bred Berkshire pigs. The herd has been established by his Lordship for improving the cattle throughout the famous Vale of Berkeley. Last season the sale attracted a large company, and the goodness of the animals caused considerable competition among many of the local men and farmers from a distance.

Mr. Thomas Barnes, of Westland, in the county of Meath, ceased from his labours on Friday week, and departed this life beyond the usual term of three score years and ten. For many years he managed, with the greatest skill and tact, a large number of small tenantry in the county and also well farmed his own estate at Westland. It is, however, chiefly as the leading breeder of shorthorns and Leicesters in Ireland that his name will go down to posterity. In early life he bred much from stock that Lady Ross had brought into the country; but in 1844 he purchased from Mr. John Booth, of Killerby, those two cows, "Modish" and "Milliner," of the Mantilini tribe, by which his herd is generally known. They were both by Lord Carlisle's Lord Stanley; Milliner, from Mantalini herself, and the other from Mantalini's dam Maiden, by Mason's Matchem. Modish has no descendants left, but Milliner has a large family. Crossed with the very best bulls, which his fine judgment selected at Killerby and Warlaby, where he always had, with his friend Mr. Torr, the first choice, he bred Britannia, dam of Victoria and granddam of Sylph, who produced the noted prize animal Dr. M'Hale. Mr. Barnes was one of the few, in these high days of fashion and pure pedigree, to send his best cow Sylph to Mr. Bolden's Grand Duke 3rd, of Bates blood, and from this cross, to which he attributed the great excellence and most successful results, he bred Royal Duke, one of the most symmetrical and perfect of animals. The sale of Victoria to Lady Pigot for 500 gs., and of Strawberry and her calf to the Rev. T. Staniforth for a high sum, as well as the frequent visits of the foreigner, gave him in his lifetime some idea of the appreciation in which his labours were held. The Leicesters, of which he kept a choice flock, were bred almost entirely from the Aylesby sheep. His deafness of late years kept him much at home. Two years ago the death of his eldest son tried him sorely, and last autumn, when his old friend Robert Holmes died, he seemed quite bowed down. He got away to the sea a little, but never gained strength; and few men will pass away more sincerely regretted among Englishmen and his own countrymen.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR GEORGE RAMSAY, BART.

Sir George Ramsay, ninth Baronet, of Bamff House, Perthshire, died there on the 22nd ult. He was born March 19, 1800, the second son of Sir William Ramsay, seventh Baronet, by Agnata Frances, his wife, daughter of John Hilton Biscoe, Esq., of Hookwood, Surrey. Sir George received his education at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He inherited, at the death of his brother, Sir James, in 1859, not only the baronetcy, but also a considerable landed estate in Perthshire, for which county, as well as for Forfarshire, he was a Justice of the Peace. He married, Oct. 9, 1830, Emily Eugenia, daughter of the late Captain Henry Lennon, of the 49th Regiment, and leaves three sons—viz. (1), Sir James Henry Ramsay, present and tenth Baronet, of Bamff, born in 1832, who married, in 1861, Elizabeth, Mary Charlotte, eldest daughter of William Scott-Kerr, Esq., of Chatto, and has issue; (2) William, Bombay Civil Service; and (3) George Gilbert, M.A., Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow. The barony of Bamff was conferred by Alexander II., King of Scotland, on his principal physician, Nessus de Ramsay, in 1232, and the baronetcy of Nova Scotia was granted, in 1666, to Sir Gilbert Ramsay, Knight, of Bamff, for his gallant conduct at the battle of Pentland Hills.

SIR W. H. DICK-CUNYNGHAM, BART.

Sir William Hanmer Dick-Cunyngham, eighth Baronet of Prestonfield, and sixth Baronet of Lambrughton, died suddenly at Prestonfield, near Edinburgh, on the 20th ult. He was born Oct. 22, 1808, the eldest son of Sir Robert Keith Dick, of the H.E.I.C.S., Bengal, who inherited the Baronetcy of Prestonfield at the decease of his

brother, Sir John Dick, in 1812, and the Baronetcy of Lambrughton at the decease of his cousin-german, Sir William Cunyngham, Bart., in 1829. The first Baronet of Prestonfield was a very opulent and eminent merchant of Edinburgh, Sir James Dick, Lord Provost in 1682 and 1683; and the first Baronet of Lambrughton, a very distinguished lawyer, Sir John Cunyngham, of Lambrughton and Caprington, a descendant of the noble house of Cunyngham of Kilmours. The Baronet whose decease we record was in early life a Lieutenant in the 1st Dragoon Guards. He married, Feb. 17, 1836, Susan, third daughter of the late James Alston Stewart, Esq., of Urrard, in the county of Perth, by whom he leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Sir Robert Keith Alexander Dick-Cunyngham, the present Baronet, formerly in the 93rd Highlanders, in which he served at the siege of Lucknow, and in eight other engagements in India. He was born Dec. 21, 1836; and married, March 30, 1864, Sarah Mary, only daughter of the late William Hetherington, Esq., of Birkenhead, by whom he has issue.

SIR W. R. C. CHAYTOR, BART.

Sir William Richard Carter Chaytor, second Baronet, of Croft, in the county of York, died on the 9th ult., at Scafton Lodge. He was born Feb. 7, 1805, the eldest son of William Chaytor, Esq., of Croft (who was created a Baronet Sept. 30, 1831), by Isabella, his wife, younger daughter and coheir (with her sister Anne, wife of John Clervaux Chaytor, Esq., of Spennithorne Hall) of John Carter, Esq., of Tunstall. From 1831 to 1834 he sat in Parliament for the city of Durham, and for many years was a magistrate for the North Riding of Yorkshire and for the county of Durham, for which he served as High Sheriff. He married, first, in 1836, Annie, daughter of Mr. Lacy, of Easingwold, by whom (who died in the following year) he had one son, the present Sir William Chaytor, third Baronet of Croft; and, secondly, in 1852, Mary, daughter of John Whitney Smith, Esq., of Northallerton, by whom also he leaves issue.

LADY MARY HOARE.

Lady Mary Hoare, widow of Henry Hoare, Esq., of Staplehurst Park, Kent, died, at her residence, 17, Portman-square, on the 23rd ult. Her Ladyship was born, April 15, 1811, the third daughter of Charles, second Earl of Romney, by Sophia, his first wife, daughter of William Morton Pitt, Esq., of Kingston, in the county of Dorset. She married, May 3, 1836, Henry Hoare, Esq., eldest son of William Henry Hoare, Esq., by his wife, the Hon. Louisa Elizabeth Noel, sister of Charles, first Earl of Gainsborough, and was left a widow April 16, 1866. Her Ladyship's eldest son, Henry Hoare, Esq., of Staplehurst Park, is the banker of Fleet-street.

LADY FRANKLAND RUSSELL.

Louisa Anne, widow of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, seventh Baronet of Thirkelby, in the county of York, died on the 21st ult., at her seat, Chequers Court, Bucks, in her eighty-first year. Her Ladyship, third daughter of the late Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, second son of John, third Duke of Athole, married, Nov. 30, 1815, Sir Robert Frankland, Bart., who subsequently assumed the additional surname of Russell, and died March 11, 1849. Their issue consisted of five daughters—viz., Augusta Louisa, who married Thomas, Lord Walsingham, and died 1844; Caroline Agnes, who died, unmarried, 1846; Emily Anne, married, in 1847, to Sir William Payne Gallwey, Bart, M.P.; Julia Roberta, married, in 1845, to R. Neville, Esq., M.P.; and Rosalind Alicia, married, in 1854, to Francis L'Estrange Astley, Esq.

GENERAL R. DOUGLAS.

General Robert Douglas, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, died, at Claygate, on the 10th ult., in the ninety-fifth year of his age. He was eldest son of the late General Douglas, C.B. (of the noble house of Morton), Commandant of Woolwich, and brother of the late General W. Douglas, R.E., and of Captain Douglas, who assumed the surname of Willan on his marriage with Isabella Willan, of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex. The dis-

tinguished officer whose death we record served in the Peninsular War, and was in several general actions. He leaves issue four daughters and one surviving son, Major Robert Douglas, 13th Light Infantry, who is married to his cousin, Miss J. M. Douglas-Willan. General Douglas's other son lost his life, when a mere boy, in an attempt to save the life of a drowning person.

MR. CONOLLY, OF COTTLES AND MIDFORD CASTLE.
Charles John Thomas Conolly, Esq., of Cottles, in the county of Wilts, and Midford Castle, in the county of Somerset, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1868, whose death is just announced, was only child of the late Charles Thomas Conolly, Esq., of Midford Castle, by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of John Clifton, Esq., of Lytham Hall, in the county of Lancaster. He was born Sept. 12, 1818, and married, Sept. 15, 1840, Louisa Lucy Margaret Catherine Brancaccio, in her own right Marchesa di St. Agata, in the kingdom of Naples. Mr. Conolly's stepmother (the widow of his father), Jane Anne, daughter of Philip Lawless, Esq., of Dublin, died a few days after Mr. Conolly.

MR. BARTON, OF GROVE.
Thomas Barker Barton, Esq., of Grove, in the county of Tipperary, J.P., was accidentally drowned on the 21st ult., in a small river that runs through his demesne. Mr. Barton was born in 1816, the eldest son of the late William Barton, Esq., of Grove, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Tipperary in 1825, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Samuel Perry, Esq., of Woodroffe, and grandson of Thomas Barton, Esq., of Grove, M.P. for Fethard, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Major-General the Hon. Henry Ponsonby. The Bartons of Grove, who claim to be a branch of the ancient Lancashire house of Barton, of Barton Hall, are the senior line of an influential Irish house, from which descend the families of Barton of Clonelly, The Waterfoot, and Straffan.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir John Kirkland, J.P., late of Beckenham and Whitehall, formerly of Footscray, Kent, Receiver-General of Crown Rents for Middlesex, was proved in London on the 20th ult., by his son, Major-General John Aymondesham Vesey Kirkland, the surviving executor, and the personality sworn under £160,000. The will bears date January, 1866, and the gallant General died Jan. 13 last, aged seventy-four. The testator enumerates many very handsome presents he had received from Royalty; amongst these are the following:—A gold inkstand; and a pair of gold candlesticks, the gift of her Majesty in 1852; portraits of the Queen and Prince Consort, sent to him from Osborne by her Majesty's commands in 1862; an onyx pin, in remembrance of the beloved Prince, December, 1861, from V.R., sent from Balmoral. These are given "in memory of his beloved master, and as a permanent testimony that her Majesty has not forgotten the valuable services which you have for so many years rendered both to herself and to her departed beloved husband." These are to be taken possession of by his son, General Kirkland, and preserved in the family. After leaving a small legacy to a relative, the whole of the testator's property, real and personal, devolves to the son as surviving residuary legatee.

The will of Sophy Elizabeth, Lady Fox Strangways, relict of Brigadier-Gen. T. F. Strangways, was proved under £3000.

The will of Dame Maria Susanna King, of Madingley Hall, Cambridgeshire, and Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, who died on Jan. 8 last, was proved in London under £10,000.

The will of George Woodroffe Franklyn, Esq., of Lovel-hill, Berks, Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex, late M.P. for Poole, and Mayor of Bristol in 1848, was proved in London under £80,000, and contains the following bequests to charitable institutions in Bristol:—To the Bristol Royal Infirmary, £100; the General Hospital, the Dispensary, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, each £50.

The will of John Hall, cotton spinner and manufacturer, was proved in the registry at Manchester under £180,000.

The will of John Lewis Levy, late of Rochester, Kent, was proved in London under £80,000 personally.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin on Monday, July 3, instead of Monday, June 5, as previously announced.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael, 95th Regiment, was, on Monday, appointed chief constable of Worcestershire, with a salary of £400 per annum and £100 allowances. There were 120 candidates.

Further changes of an extensive character are at once to be made in the disposition of the Royal Artillery at home, by which a portion of the force is to be stationed in every military district, and form part of the local division of regulars and reserves.

At an adjourned meeting of the Conference of Amalgamated Trades, last Saturday, the report of a sub-committee appointed to consider the provisions of the Trades Unions Bill was adopted. The principal recommendation was that the third or criminal clause be expunged, on the ground that it would be unjust and exceptional in its operation.

The Postmaster-General calls attention to the frequent practice of posting newspapers for abroad with the halfpenny stamp, and of book and sample packets over weight with the same stamp. This rate of postage is sufficient only for newspapers posted in the United Kingdom, and for inland book and sample packets weighing not more than 2 oz. Many newspapers are posted for foreign parts beyond the prescribed limit of eight days from the date of publication.

A circular has been issued by the Registrar-General urging Mayors and other local authorities to carry out the provisions of the Local Government Act, which enjoin that all streets should be named and all houses numbered that are under their respective jurisdictions. The circular has some interesting notes appended, particularly respecting London streets. It appears that the metropolis has 30,000 streets, of an average length of a furlong, or one eighth of a mile. The longest runs to a mile, and a few to even more. The numbers sometimes reach to 929, but never to a higher figure. The name of a new street in London is restricted to one word, with the addition of "street" or "road," or other analogous term. The latter term is applied to leading thoroughfares of considerable length. Lists of streets and of all changes in street names are published in London, the list showing also the parish in which each is situate—an example worthy of imitation by the authorities of all large towns. Experience has decided in favour of numbering the houses of a street so that all the numbers upon one side of the street shall be odd and on the other side even. The rule is to make the left-hand house at the end of the street nearest one central point (in London it is St. Paul's Cathedral) No. 1. Thus, with the back towards the central point, the odd numbers are on the left-hand side.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F.—The point in dispute is this—A. and B. are playing a game of chess by telegraph. In the course of it, A. dispatches as his move, "Bishop to K square." Through inadvertence, B. reads this move as, "Bishop to K square," and plays accordingly. Presently the mistake is discovered, and A. claims the game as forfeited by the error of his adversary. B., on the other hand, refuses to yield the game, but proposes that the game really telegraphed by A. shall be substituted for the erroneous one made, and the move be played out as if no mistake had occurred. We can find no rule of play which exactly applies to this case. Our opinion is that A. has no right to claim the game, and that B. ought not to expect that the mistake he committed should pass unpunished. We think the equities of the case in dispute will be fairly answered if B. is compelled to play his King on the answering move, if that piece can be legally played, or lose the answering move altogether, at the choice of his adversary.

PLUS.—The opening you mention is pronounced *Fianchetto*. PROBLEMS RECEIVED WITH THANKS FROM H. E. Kidson, T. Smith, W. S. Pavitt, H. Dendrin, I. Phenix, V. Gorgias, Colonna, W. Meredith; W. H. Taylor, of Yokohama; EDWARD A.—Yes; but it was stated in the next Number that the Black Knight had been misplaced, and should stand at Q's square.

D. A., Dublin.—1. Post-card answer the purpose very well. 2. We can rarely acknowledge solutions the same week they are received.

C. B. D.—If in Problem No. 1407 Black play 1. K to Q 3rd, the reply is obviously 2. Kt to K B 5th (ch), and 3. R to Q B 5th (mate).

FABRICE, Dieppe.—1. We mentioned in our Number for Jan. 23 that a letter addressed to Mr. Rosenthal, at the St. George's Chess Club, would doubtless find that gentleman.

2. Your Problems No. 2 and No. 3 are highly meritorious, though somewhat too easy of solution. Those since received shall have every attention.

NOVICES, and Others.—To obtain an archæological solution of the Knight's Tour, you must number the squares successively, as the Knight moves, from 1 to 64, and so on up to 64. Then sum up the figures of each column, both vertically and horizontally. To obtain a geometrical solution, take a blank diagram and draw a line in red ink from the point where the Knight begins—i.e., square 1 to square 2, then a line from 2 to 3, and so on to 64. When you have finished you will be pleased with the symmetry of the figures produced, and the harmonious law which regulates the series of moves in each of the four quadrants, sixteen squares into which the board becomes divided.

ADRIAN, and Others.—We purpose giving another example of the Knight's Tour, next week.

L. GODFREY.—The solution of Problem No. 1399, which was omitted in this issue, is this:—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. B to Q B 8th K to K 7th 2. Kt to Q B 3rd K to B 6th

If K to B 8th, then follows 2. R to Q sq (ch), &c.

3. R to B 7th. Mate.

IF K to K 8th, the reply is 3. R to Q sq. Mate.

3. R to B 7th. Mate.

TO CONTRIBUTORS OF CHESS PROBLEMS.—We are compelled to ask as a favour of our unpractised contributors to the problem department that they will be good enough to refrain from sending any more of their compositions at present. The problem examiners complain that the attention required by the very numerous productions of young composers detracts so much from that which is due to the problems of acknowledged masters that the latter are too often unavoidably sent to press without undergoing sufficient scrutiny.

COLONNA, SEBASTO, M. P., and Others.—The composer of Problem No. 1405 overlooked the solution arising from 1. K to K 8th. 2. R to K B 7th, &c.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. 2 has been received, since the publication of our previous list, from some—1. Godfrey—T. E. Saunders—Minnie Bentley—Inez—L. Thomas Reed—H. C. Ferdinand—Lionel Grant—Ladybird—S. P. D.—Captain M., Dublin—state-road—W. C. H., of Bath—Julia Maclean—Daniel I. Mackenzie—Cygnat Canoe—W. R. Crotch—Willie Walton—S. Mey—Philip R. Price—Miles—Thomas Hawley—T. Morris—Emma Gray—W. Dowson, of Cork—W. L. G., of Kintbury—The Vicarage Elm—K. O. B.—Gaius—C. L. L. Y.—S. B. Ward, Clifton—W. B.—Nemo—L. P. K.—Magdalen Coll.—Stella—E. R. S.—Ein—Punjab—Victoria—Sindbad—Lucy—L. P. K.—Viator—C. M.—Decedene—W. Deane—C. Norais, of St. Petersburg—C. B., Vienna—D. D., of Geneva—T. C. Johnston—Francis—H. D. O.—Barbara Moss—R. Blyn Menal—Templar—R. G., Cairns Col., Cambridge—S. B., Eton—M. A.—G. Romford—W. E. B. B.—B. A.—Corpus, Oxen—L. S. D.—Jane H. Withersell—Anne Murray—F. A. S.—R. A.—M. M. Seton—Mary Cross—Ida—Phineas—Lydia—Goldstream—Binney—H. T. E.—Banahsee—A. Scott—J. M. Kennedy—L. A. Murphy—T. W. Bicester—Omieron—T. C. L., of Durham—Dryad—Medicus—Teviotdale—Q. E. D.—C. H., of Downing Coll.—Willy, of Peterborough—Magpie—R. K. Oliver—Vanillart—Joey—Eldolon—Pharos, of Dover—S. T. G.—Cora—Sarah Hanbury—W. W. Marshall—Keldie—R. G.—Nimrod—Sheffieldian—Box—Margrave—Timothy T.—Mouae—R. B. K.—Nora—Argus—P. W. E.—and Bursar. We are still compelled to defer the publication of many signatures until next week.

THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1408 has been received from Edipus—B. G. D.—R. A.—Domestice—W. R. B.—Charley—L. N. Keynes—Frederick—Bon—A. P. C. Kup—Trio—W. W. B.—P. S.—Bartolo—Leobert—G. W. G.—T. M.—Harry Hotspur—Joe—Peregrine—Dr. Syntax—Fabrice, of Dieppe—1. L. Luxmoir—S. P. Q. R., of Bruges—Try again—Amadeus—B. T. N.—Chess Knight—E. Godfrey—Bonduca—L. S. D.—Box and Cox—Peregrine—Decius—Oxonians—T. F. K.—Tom of Lincoln—H. Bell—Civis—L. A., of Dublin—S. S. B.—Quere—C. L. G.—Percy—Omega, of Leicester—W. E. E.—Runnymede—True Blue—Keup-town—Rory O'More—Highlyster—Lothian—M. P.—R. B. S.—Yorkist—G. A. W.—Vanguard—R. T. K.—Big Ben—P. D. C.—Van Dunk—W. Sims—Manfred and Man Friday—Mitre—C. F.—Jerry—B. and L.—K. C. B.—Lucerne—and Ernest.

*** The answers to very many correspondents are necessarily postponed until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1409.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. P to K 4th R to K B sq, taking R (best) 3. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch) K takes B or P

2. B to K 6th 4. Q to K 8th or K 2nd, giving mate.

Other variations are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1410.

By Mr. TIVENDALL.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

CHESS IN HUDDERSFIELD.

An interesting game just played between Mr. JOHN WATKINSON, President of the Huddersfield Chess Club and a practised Amateur.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. —.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. B to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

3. Kt to B 4th B to Q B 4th

4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P

5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q B 4th

6. Castles P to Q 3rd

7. P to Q 4th P takes P

8. P takes P B to Q Kt 3rd

9. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q R 4th

10. B to Q 3rd Kt to K 2nd

11. P to K R 3rd Castles

12. Kt to K 2nd P to K B 4th

13. Kt to K Kt 3rd P takes P

14. B takes P B to K B 4th

15. Q to Q 3rd B takes B

16. Q Kt takes B Kt to K B 4th

17. Q Kt to K Kt 5th

18. Kt to Kt 5th would also have been good. If then Black ventured to take the Q Pawn with Kt, he would be mated in two moves; if with the Bishop, he would lose a piece.

17. Q to K B 3rd

18. P to K Kt 4th P to R R 3rd

19. Kt to K 4th Q to Kt 3rd

20. B to Q Kt 2nd Q R to K sq

21. Q to R K sq K to R sq

22. K to R 2nd Kt to K 2nd

23. Kt to K R 4th Q to K B 2nd

24. Q Kt to Kt 3rd Q to K B 3rd

25. R takes Kt

From this moment to the end the play of Mr. Watkinson is quite of the first class.

25. Q takes Kt

26. R takes R R takes R

27. P to Q 5th Q to Kt 4th

28. Kt to K R 5th R to K 2nd

29. P to K B 4th Q to R 5th

30. B takes P (ch) R takes B

31. Q to Q B 3rd Q to K 2nd

32. R to K sq Q to K B 2nd

33. R to K 8th (ch) K to R 2nd

34. Kt to B 6th (ch) K to Kt 3rd

35. Q to Q 3rd (ch)

A very elegant termination.

35. K takes Kt

36. Q to B 5th. Mate.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—History repeats itself, and so it would appear does chess sometimes. Curiously enough the little seven-move Knight game which appears in your issue of to-day, as having been played in New York between Mr. Mackenzie and the president of the Boston Chess Club, is in all respects identical with a game contested by me many years ago against a Brighton amateur, and recorded in volume five of the "Chessplayer's Chronicle." From the English periodical this chess game was transferred to the pages of the *American Chess Monthly*, and it will also be found in a collection of chess games published a year or two since in New York, the title of which I do not at present remember.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Eldon House, Reading, Feb. 18, 1871.

*** We received the game, as a printed slip, from an American newspaper.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There is very little turf news of any kind. The Colonel, with all his 12 st. 8 lb., maintains his position bravely at the head of the Grand National quotations, though The Doctor, who ran him such a close race last year, is only a point or two behind him. The Lamb, the winner of this same race in 1868, is under suspicion; but old Pearl Diver is rapidly becoming a great favourite, and, indeed, with only 11 st. 5 lb. to carry, it is difficult to see how he can be beaten, if he can only stand training, especially when it is remembered that last year, with 16 lb. more on his back, he looked very formidable till about a quarter of a mile from home. A large outlay on Sterling has given him a decided call of King of the Forest in the Two Thousand betting; Digby Grand is the only other candidate that has been recently backed for this event, but the R. M. will probably be far too severe a course for him, as he did not run like a stayer in any of his races last year. For the Derby there is nothing to choose between King of the Forest and Albert Victor; but an offer to take £10,000 to £1000 in one bet about the latter seems pretty conclusive evidence that he has wintered well, and that the nasty fall which he had some few weeks ago did him no harm. Général, who seems a delicate horse, is out of favour, and Bothwell has retired in favour of Ringwood, one of his stable companions. Cricklade, however, on the strength of his solitary performance at Stockbridge, when he ran King of the Forest to a neck, is decidedly third favourite. This one race alone should hardly have brought him to 16 to 1, for Mdle. de Mailloc, who could not win the Derby with 7 st., made even a closer race with "the King," and we believe that Cricklade was tried inferior to Balvenie.

The question of our cavalry remounts has been much discussed of late. Mr. Edmund Tattersall will read a paper on this subject at the Farmers' Club on Monday next, which, from the position of the reader, and his thorough knowledge of the systems in vogue in Prussia and Austria, is sure to prove highly interesting.

Considering that the Ridgway Club (Lytham) Meeting was postponed from January on account of the frost, it must be considered a great success. Four of the Waterloo Cup dogs—Latest News, Buxom Lass, Jeu de Main, and Iceboat—ran in the North and South Lancashire Stakes; but all except the first named went down in the first round. Mr. Legh's pair—Latest News and Liability—were left in the last three, when the latter was drawn in favour of the winner of the Waterloo Purse, who, however, was beaten by Blarney by Patent—Kitty Malone, after a long and punishing struggle. Three veterans—Duty Repeated, Test Act, and My Goodness—figured in the Clifton Cup, which the first mentioned eventually divided with Gather In. Test Act won a couple of courses; but My Goodness was drawn in the first ties, after two undecideds with Amara.

According to precedent the Inter-University crews went into hard training on Ash-Wednesday. The Oxford men are heavier than any that have rowed since 1862, and are favourites at very slight odds. We append the names and weights of the crews:—

OXFORD.

1. S. H. Woodhouse (Univ.) .. 11 11

2. E. Giles (Christ Church) .. 12 3

3. T. S. Baker (Queen's) .. 13 9

4. E. C. Malan (Worc.) .. 18 0

5. J. E. Edwards-Moss (Balliol) .. 12 12

6. F. E. H. Payne (St. John's) .. 12 8

7. J. Bunbury (Brisson) .. 11 12

8. Lesley (Pemb.) .. 12 1

CAMBRIDGE.

1. W. W. Kelly (Catus) .. 11 0

2. J. B. Close (First Trinity) .. 11 10 1/2

3. H. J. Lomax (First Trinity) .. 12 6

4. E. E. A. Spencer (Sec. Trin.) .. 12 6

5. W. H. Lowe (Christ's) .. 12 10

6. E. Phelps (Sidney Sussex) .. 12 0

7. E. Randolph (Third Trinity) .. 11 11

8. Goldie (L. M. D. C.) .. 12 0

The final billiard-match for the Oxford University Challenge Cup resulted in a very close game between D. W. Stow, of Oriel, and J. P. Rodger, of Christ Church, the former winning a game of 500 up by ten points. Should the Inter-University matches take place, which is somewhat doubtful, these two gentlemen will play for Oxford in the double-handed game, while Stow will of course represent his University in the single-handed contest. The billiard championship seems likely to produce some little unpleasantness. As is generally known, W. Cook challenged Roberts immediately the latter had defeated Bennett, and, according to precedent, they ought to play in two months from the time that the challenge was accepted. This would be on or before March 30; but, with an eye to a good "gate," they have postponed their meeting till May 25, the day between the Derby and Oaks, when they can be sure of an enormous attendance. To this Bennett, who has challenged the winner, very naturally objects, and we think that he has a perfect right to insist on their playing in two months. The argument used by a sporting paper that, as there is a champion and a challenger, no other player has a right to challenge till they have decided their claims is manifestly untenable and absurd. Were it not so there would be nothing to prevent a champion from getting a friend to challenge him, postponing the match for a year, and then, after defeating his friend, carrying off the cup according to the conditions. There can be no doubt that Bennett is in the right; but we sincerely trust that the matter will be settled without any recourse to legal proceedings.

In consequence of the pressing demand for additional accommodation at the Portsmouth Royal Sailors' Home, the directors have added 104 cabins, at a cost of £1000. Subscriptions are urgently needed to meet this enlargement, up to the present time not quite £300 has been received.

The pollings for the constituencies of Hereford and Stalybridge took place on Tuesday. Parties exchanged places in the two contests. At Hereford Major Arbuthnot (Conservative) succeeds Colonel Clive (Liberal), and at Stalybridge Mr. Buckley (Liberal) replaces the late Mr. Sidebottom (Conservative).

The Registrar-General reports that in the last quarter of the year 1870 two notable epidemics—viz., scarlatina and relapsing fever—prevailed over Scotland. The first was nearly universal over the country; the latter seems to have been confined to certain localities, chiefly large towns, and, though tedious in its duration, not being so fatal as either typhus or enteric fever, it did not raise the mortality to such an extent as if the cases had consisted of those latter fevers. As during the last great epidemic of relapsing fever in 1847 and 1848, this form has appeared alongside of typhus and enteric fevers, and has not caused in them any change of type. In England it has been sometimes styled "famine fever," but its appearance in Scotland has had no traceable connection with famine. The working classes have been in full employment and wages high; while food of all kinds has been abundant, good in quality, and low in price. Smallpox has shown a tendency to increase, but appears to have been kept in abeyance by the perfect working of the Scotch Vaccination Act. The birth-rate and marriage-rate in the quarter were above the average, and the death-rate was below the average. The temperature in December fell to zero at stations in the counties of Sutherland and Aberdeen.



THE RUIN AROUND PARIS: THE TOWN OF ST. CLOUD DESTROYED BY FIRE.



THE RUINS AROUND PARIS: HOME!

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Complication is an inexpressive word to signify the position in which the Ministry stood at the end of last week. The developments of the genius of the Prime Minister have been sarcastically designated by his immediate opponent as eccentricities; and there are those who go about quoting the well-known versicle which, originally applicable to man in general, is paraphrased into aptness for the Premier in particular; for it is said, "reasoning at every step he takes, he still mistakes his way." To say nothing of the feeling shown by the extreme Liberals in regard to the University Tests Bill, the temper of the Opposition may be conjectured by the fierce onslaught made by Mr. Disraeli upon Mr. Gladstone on the subject of his opinions on the neutralisation of the Black Sea. The tone and manner and phraseology of that speech of Mr. Disraeli were so much akin to those of his famous "Peelies," that it was made a rhetorical point by Mr. Gladstone almost directly to compare the present speech to those unsparing deliverances. Nothing could have been more directly personal than the onslaught; and it was with scathing sarcasm that Mr. Gladstone was told that his opinion on that point of the Treaty of 1856 was worth nothing when he held it at that time, inasmuch as he was only one of a small body of ex-Aberdeen Ministers, who had been driven from office for their policy in regard to that very question, and of whom Mr. Gladstone was the most unpopular, because, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he had tried to starve the war by contracting its proverbial sinews. This hit was palpable enough; but the thrust which was keenest of all was the allusion to the appointment of a Secret Committee to originate a policy for Ireland, against which almost all sections of the House are in league, and which has been given up, in regard to its condition of secrecy. In fact, "withdrawing" is becoming a Ministerial shibboleth; and the system was specially illustrated in the instance of the proposal to make the Select Committee on the business of the House a joint one of Lords and Commons, for minnow Liberal members girded at it—even Mr. Kinnaid, despite the tender relations existing between the Prime Minister and himself, which are so regularly appreciated by the House whenever that honourable and effusive member rises. With that tact which with him is a sixth sense, Mr. Disraeli caught the feeling of the moment, declared against the proposition from that dignity-of-the-House point of view which is so taking, and which might, perhaps, be outraged by the Lords of Committee sitting with their hats on, while the Commons' section would have to be uncovered; and the unfavourable tendency became so strong that Mr. Gladstone yielded; and observant spectators once more had to come to the conclusion that, unlike the leader of the Opposition, he is endowed with only the ordinary five senses.

In a certain sense—that is, in the employment of a particular kind of phraseology—Mr. Grant-Duff is the very laureate of the Houses of Commons, which in respect to language is a very common House indeed. It is a bold essay to mingle gay flowers of speech with the statistics of Indian finance; and but that he has long before he was Under Secretary for India shown the same tendency to speak a sort of half blank verse, it might be supposed that the hon. member had pored over statistics of opium until by some subtle process the qualities of the drug had got into his head, and that he delivered his budget under some such influence as that under which was produced the dreamy fragment of "Kubla Khan." It is a curious fact that somewhere nearly a hundred years ago, when Pitt was in his first Prime Ministry and Dundas was Minister for India, the Indian Budget used to be brought in some time in March and before that of England. Perhaps Mr. Grant-Duff has lighted on this as a tradition of the India Office, and has reproduced the system this year. In one respect the early, very early, delivery of the Indian financial statement was still a failure, inasmuch as it kept together no larger audience than those which endured it, sleepily, in the dog days. Especially was it unlikely that members in general would stay in the House during the middle passage of the sitting to listen to Indian finance, even when made romantic by the rhythmical and florid phraseology of the Under Secretary, when they had just had the dear delight of witnessing the greatest of Parliamentary enjoyments—a fierce encounter of wits between its first leaders. But what was gained was a very able and a very elaborate discussion by those who knew what they were talking about on Indian affairs generally, which succeeded; and, so far, Mr. Grant-Duff has broken up a Parliamentary inanity, which the debate on this subject has hitherto been.

If, in the concatenation of circumstances, it has happened that the crusade against Army administration which Mr. Trevelyan was to preach in Parliament this Session has been neutralised by the giving up of the political strong places which were to be the subject of contest, it is only justice to him to say that he has cheerfully borne what must have been a disappointment. When he had to make his inaugural speech it was necessary that his poem should be shorn of half its strong points, and, judging from the meagreness of the text, it was matter of curiosity to know how he would out of that evoke the length and breadth of his whole theme. Nevertheless, he did excellent well; for with easy candour, admitting in the outset that he had been, in much, anticipated by the Government, he so contrived as that the flow of his speech should rise higher and higher, and his animation so increased that ere long he was found to be in full utterance of all his criticisms and semi-sarcastic condemnations, which were the staple of his orations in the provinces during the recess. Although, perhaps, he was as conscious as everyone else that his mission for the Session was practically gone, he gave no signs of disappointment, and was cheerful, buoyant, and confident to the last. Observers for a while felt that it would not be good tactique to divide, as the result might prove numerical weakness in what may, in some sort, be called his party; because he had but one strong point left, on which radical Army reformers were ready to rally round him. In the event his following showed quite as large as was ever expected, particularly in a case where the Opposition united with the faithful Abdels of the Ministry against him. One has some faint, obscure, misty, glimmering notion that last year Mr. Anderson, during the Army Estimates, made some motion about the tenure of office of the Commander-in-Chief; so that may have been the reason why he was allowed to second Mr. Trevelyan's motion. Otherwise, it is not easy to understand what contribution he could make to the buttressing of the motion by his utterance in his peculiar Doric accent, which came out in all its inverted purity when he was repeating with a singular cadence a Shakspearean quotation made on a previous evening by Mr. Cardwell.

On this occasion Mr. Bernal Osborne made his first appearance this Session, and so comported himself in style, manner, and manner as to produce an exaggeration of his peculiar rhetorical qualities generally; while he introduced a novelty by dropping his voice just at the crisis of his jokes, so that their point was lost to the majority of his auditors—a deprivation which they seemed to bear very philosophically.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In a brief sitting, yesterday week, the Lords passed the Princess Louise's Annuity Bill, the West African Settlements Bill, and the Juries Act Amendment Bill.

A second reading was given, on Monday, to Lord Kimberley's Pauper Inmate Discharge and Regulation Bill, the object of which is to enforce some uniform regulations as to diet, work, and lodging in the workhouses. Lord Dufferin defended the management of the Duchy of Lancaster against the disparaging criticisms passed on it, and gave an amusing account of the pressure and variety of work which fell to the Chancellor, who was supposed to have a pleasant sinecure. The Provisional Orders Bills (Committees) Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Royal assent was given by commission, on Tuesday, to the Princess Louise's Dowry Bill and the bill for amending the Juries Act of last Session. In reply to a question from Lord Houghton, the Secretary for the Colonies said he had advised her Majesty to disallow a bill passed by the South Australian Legislature legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

On Thursday, the only business of any public importance transacted was that of passing through Committee the Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Bill. From a reply of the Duke of Argyll to a question of Lord Lyveden, it was elicited that the original proposition for a joint Committee of both Houses on Indian finances was abandoned, and that a Committee of members of the House of Commons exclusively would only be appointed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week there was a war of words between Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone. When Mr. Disraeli rose to call attention to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris (1856), as to the Black Sea, with reference to the statement on this subject lately made by the Prime Minister, the benches were full, and there was a large gathering in the Peers' Gallery. Prince Christian occupied a seat near the clock. For nearly an hour Mr. Disraeli engaged the attention of the House with his caustic criticisms upon the statements of Mr. Gladstone and the action of the Government upon the Black Sea question. He reminded the Prime Minister that in 1856 he was not a member of the Government or even a leader of Opposition. He was only one of a minute coterie of men to whose lukewarmness and hesitation the country attributed the war, and was himself the most unpopular man in the country, because as Chancellor of the Exchequer he had in a spirit of ironical finance proposed a vote to take the Guards to Malta and back. Mr. Disraeli expressed more than a doubt as to whether Lord Clarendon and Lord Palmerston entertained the opinions attributed to them by the right hon. gentleman, and, referring to the story that the latter noble Lord had expressed these sentiments in conversation with an eminent diplomatist, reminded the House that Lord Palmerston was very fond of banter; and while suggesting that when diplomatists wearied him with their grave assiduity, or endeavoured to pump him with their practised adroitness, he "unsheathed his glittering foil, and soon disarmed or disabled them," recorded, amid general cheering, his solemn conviction that the noble Lord had never for a moment wavered in his determination to maintain the neutrality of the Black Sea. Cheers which were evoked by the peroration of the member for Bucks were met by answering shouts from the Ministerial benches when Mr. Gladstone rose to reply. His substantial answer to Mr. Disraeli was that that right hon. gentleman had studiously confounded matters which were distinct, and while citing the authority of Sir A. Buchanan and Mr. Odo Russell upon the question of the neutrality of the Black Sea, had quoted words which in reality referred not to that subject, but to the despatch of Prince Gortschakoff. For himself, he had never denied that the neutralisation of the Black Sea was, in his opinion, as well as in that of the nation and the Government, a matter of great importance; but he maintained that the main object of the war, and of the stipulations of the peace, was to put an end to the interference of Russia in the affairs of the Turkish Empire. He admitted that he had been misinformed as to the opinions of Lord Clarendon, but adhered to his statement that Lord Palmerston never regarded the neutralisation of the Black Sea as a permanent measure.

The House afterwards went into Committee upon the Indian accounts. The Budget, as opened by Mr. G. Duff, was founded upon the accounts of the year ending March 31, 1870, and a telegraphic summary of those for the year just ended; and its general result was that, while in the first-named year there was a deficiency of £20,000, in the year just closing there would be a surplus of a million, the income amounting to £51,000,000, against an expenditure of £50,000,000. Mr. Duff held out a hope that, unless some unexpected event should occur, it would be possible during the present year to reduce the income tax; and entered into explanations as to the expenditure upon public works, the scheme for the decentralisation of finance, and other matters of interest connected with our Indian Empire. In the debate that ensued a hopeful view was taken of the future of the country, while a prescient and economical administration was recommended as the only way of making the revenue and expenditure balance. Eventually the formal resolutions affirming the Indian accounts were agreed to.

The first measure upon the orders on Monday was the Scotch Education Bill, and the debate was opened by Mr. Gordon, the late Lord Advocate, who did not oppose the second reading of the bill, but subjected many of its provisions to very severe criticisms, which occupied a good part of the short time allotted to the discussion. Dr. L. Playfair generally supported the measure, but pressed the Lord Advocate for further explanations as to what is to be the real nature of the Scotch Education Department, and urged the necessity of its being a real body, capable of informing and assisting the vice-president of the council in the management of education in Scotland. In the discussion which followed, the proposal to abolish the parish schools attracted a great deal of attention, and many hon. members reserved the expression of their opinion upon that subject until they had had more time to consider it. Mr. W. E. Forster generally defended the provisions of the bill, especially as to the arrangement of a Committee of Council for Scotland. Two or three gentlemen expressed their regret that the discussion had been limited to so short a time, and notice was freely given that, upon going into Committee, there would be a revival of the debate. The Lord Advocate added a few words in favour of the general principles of the bill; after which it was read the second time, and ordered to be committed on March 20.

Subsequently the Chief Secretary for Ireland moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the state of Westmeath and adjoining districts in King's County and Meath, and the nature, extent, and effect of the Ribbon society,

which has its stronghold there, and, it appears, is interfering not only with the relations between landlord and tenant, but employer and employed. The district, indeed, according to Lord Hartington, is an exception to the otherwise generally improving state of Ireland, in respect of agrarian crime and outrage. The Executive have exhausted all their powers without avail, and they now asked for a Committee, not to find a remedy—that the Government were prepared to do; nor to relieve the latter from any portion of the responsibility which devolved upon them; but simply to inquire into the facts. It was not, however, intended to make the Committee a close one, but to leave the matter of secrecy in conducting its inquiries in its own hands. On the noble Marquis resuming his seat, Mr. Disraeli rose, and made a severe attack upon the Ministry, on the ground of the utter failure of their Irish policy—that policy of conciliation which was to have restored halcyon days in Ireland, and which had ended in their being unable to govern a county without the assistance of a Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Sherlock then followed with his motion of the "previous question," and nearly the remainder of the sitting was occupied with the debate on the subject.

There was a good deal of questioning on Tuesday afternoon, but none of it was of very much importance. The greater portion of the sitting was devoted to the consideration of Sir Massey Lopes's motion on local taxation, and the duty and expediency of Government inquiring forthwith into the incidence of imperial as well as local burdens, and taking such steps as would ensure that every description of property should equitably contribute to all national burdens. The motion received a large measure of support in speeches of members on each side of the House; and even the President of the Poor-Law Board did not dispute the proposition it contained. So far from that, Mr. Goschen recognised the duty of the Government to inquire, and this they had done, and, moreover, were prepared to redeem the pledge given in the Speech from the Throne, that they would deal with the subject, and introduce, in the present Session, a bill relating to local rating and local administration. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the previous question. The debate was continued by Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Rathbone, and Mr. G. C. Bentinck. The Prime Minister followed, and explained that the Government were unable to concur in the abstract opinions expressed in the resolution, although they were prepared to take legislative action in the matter by bringing in a bill as soon as possible. Upon a division, the previous question was carried by a majority of 46.

The Citation Amendment (Scotland) Bill of Mr. Anderson was, on Wednesday, read the second time, with the concurrence of the Lord Advocate of Scotland; and the Burials Bill was read the second time, by 211 to 149. The object of the measure, of which Mr. Osborne Morgan has the conduct, is to allow Dissenters to perform funeral rites in parish churchyards in accordance with their own religious views. Mr. G. Gregory's bill to abolish the registration of deeds, wills, &c., in Middlesex, was also read the second time, on the understanding that it would not be pressed further, after the assurance given by the Attorney-General that a bill was in preparation for facilitating the transfer of land and establishing a system of registration for the whole kingdom. The Private Chapels Bill was read the second time, and the County Property Bill was passed through Committee.

On Thursday Major Arbutnot and Mr. Buckley took the oath and their seats—the former for Hereford, the latter for Stalybridge. After the disposal of several questions, none of which were of any general interest, the adjourned debate upon the motion of the Government in reference to the present condition of the county of Westmeath and its neighbourhood was resumed in a House unusually crowded, both as regarded the members and the occupants of the peers' and strangers' galleries. Colonel Wilson-Patten had hoped up to the present moment that her Majesty's Government might have been induced to reconsider their course in this matter; but, under the circumstances, the Government were perfectly justified in asking for assistance from the House, and all parties in the House were willing to give them every power which was required. Mr. Gladstone complimented the right hon. gentleman on a speech so marked by the temperance of tone and uprightness of intention which he always exhibited. After replying to the speech of Mr. Disraeli, which, he said, was much more moderate than those which he delivered in 1868, he reminded the House that the Chief Secretary for Ireland had announced two alterations in the proposal which he had made. In the first place, the motion had been framed to ask the House, through its Committee, to devise remedies for the state of things which existed in these counties; but it had also been stated that the Government would take upon itself all responsibility of what might be done. He hoped that the hon. member for King's County would withdraw the motion which he had made, for the Government thought that the opinions of witnesses ought to be asked upon the whole state of the case and the remedies which to them seemed necessary. As regarded the other alterations, with respect to the Committee being secret, the intention of the Government was to obtain, as far as possible, evidence as to the whole facts of the case; and, although the testimony of their own officers might be published, there were other persons who would not consent to give evidence without protection from its being published. Mr. Chaplin contended that the Government had made out no case for a secret Committee; and if the House went to a division he should feel it his duty to vote against their proposition. Sir R. Peel, from his personal experience of Ireland, was convinced that neither the measures of the last two Sessions nor such a proposal as was now made would ever remedy the evils of the sister country. Mr. O'Reilly knew Westmeath well, and he must frankly admit that that county for the last thirty years had been afflicted with the curse of Ribbonism. Nevertheless, he should oppose the motion of the Government, as being utterly inadequate to meet the evils complained of. The debate was continued by Lord Royston, Sergeant Simon, Sir George Jenkinson, Sir P. O'Brien, Dr. Corrigan, Mr. G. Bentinck, Mr. B. Osborne, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Dr. Ball, &c. Mr. Maguire moved the adjournment of the debate, which Mr. Gladstone protested against. On a division, the motion for adjournment was defeated by a majority of 297 against 178. Some other attempts to adjourn having been resisted, the House divided upon the original amendment, when there appeared, for the previous question, 26; against, 398; majority, 372. The House once more divided on the main question, "That a Select Committee be appointed," &c. For the question, 256; against, 175; majority for the Government, 81.

Mr. Ruskin, in his third letter to the workmen and labourers of Great Britain, tells them they are not independent electors, but "slaves, not to masters of any strength or honour, but to the idlest talkers at that floral end of Westminster Bridge." Nearly the whole of this letter is devoted to a chapter of the history of England in the twelfth century.

NEW BOOKS.

There are few persons of mature age, habitually interested in public affairs, who will not feel a strong desire to know what is to be found in *The Life and Times of Henry, Lord Brougham, Written by Himself*. (William Blackwood and Sons.) The autobiography and correspondence will make three volumes, of which the first only is yet published. The late Lord Brougham left explicit directions, which are declared to have been scrupulously obeyed, that the autobiography, before publication, should be chronologically arranged; that any mistakes which, as he wrote from memory, might have been made in dates and proper names should be corrected; but that, in all other respects, it should be printed exactly as he wrote it; and that no editor should meddle with any statement, fault, or omission. The autobiography is, therefore, eminently characteristic, and discloses, at the commencement, what, according to the different dispositions of readers, may seem the spirit either of egotism or of simplicity. The writer gives us his mother's account of his early years and precocity, and draws attention to the curious fact that he had "conversed with a person who was alive 180 years ago, and who might have heard her relative, Ann Brougham, who lived to the age of a hundred and six, speak of events that happened in Queen Elizabeth's time." It does not appear that he ever discussed with the late Sir Cornwell Lewis the evidence on which the alleged age of Anne Brougham rested; else he might have shaken (or confirmed) the incredulity of Sir George with respect to centenarians. The first two chapters of Brougham are devoted to his "early life," to information touching his parentage and ancestry, with anecdotes of various kinds, including an account of the savage festivities which took place at his paternal grandfather's funeral; to his career at school, his residence at Brougham with a tutor, his entry at the University of Edinburgh, his early efforts in mathematics and mechanics and optics and chemistry, with a panegyric upon the celebrated Dr. Black, and various topics connected with a yachting expedition among the western isles. The third chapter consists for the most part, if not altogether, of his journal kept during a visit to Denmark and Scandinavia. The fourth is full of matters concerning the Scotch Bar and the *Edinburgh Review*, together with a description of his feelings and conduct when his beloved brother Peter "was killed in a duel by Campbell of Shawfield." The fifth chapter is occupied with his notes taken on a tour through Holland, where he "hoped to obtain much information on the subject of the slave trade," and through Italy. The sixth presents the reader with "a brief and exact statement of certain proceedings" relating to his "efforts in attempting to organise a volunteer corps," with anecdotes about Pitt and others, and with the history, elucidated by correspondence and despatches, of the mission on which he accompanied Lords St. Vincent and Rosslyn, in the autumn of 1806, when he was just twenty-nine years old, to Portugal. The seventh, eighth, and ninth, or last, chapters are occupied almost entirely with correspondence bearing upon the politics of the day. The last letter in the volume is dated Dec. 3, 1811. "Talking of shuffling naturally brings to one's mind Canning," says Brougham in one of his letters to Earl Grey; and it can hardly be necessary to point out how the interest attaching to many parts of the correspondence may be enhanced if a preliminary refresher be taken from some other book of contemporary history: A portrait of Brougham, "from the painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence," forms the frontispiece to the present volume of the autobiography; there is a useful appendix of notes; and there is a singular and not uninteresting document, consisting of a "facsimile letter from Robertson of Strowan" to Lord Mar. It may be reasonably expected that the first instalment of the autobiography will cause the forthcoming volumes to be waited for with some impatience; for great as is the interest of the years this record has already traversed, the most important time of Henry Brougham's life is not yet touched.

To dip into a journal and read that "the Prussians are remarkably fine-looking men, and extremely neat in their dress;" that "the guards are particularly tall and well sized, so that the whole front rank of each company looks as if it had been sized by a ruler;" that "the cuirassiers are fine troops;" and that "the Lancers, with their little black and white striped flags at the end of their lances, have a very singular and pretty effect at a distance," is enough to delude one into the belief that the remarks, which are those of a writer dating his descriptions from various parts of France, apply to the present time, have been suggested by recent events, and are, in fact, part of a letter sent by some "special correspondent" to his own particular newspaper. And the delusion is further strengthened when we find it stated that there were to be heard on all sides "complaints of the Prussians, who seemed to have behaved roughly," although "they appeared to have chiefly confined themselves to heavy contributions;" that it is commonly said in Normandy, "of a man who is working against his will for the advantage of another, 'qu'il travaille pour le roi de Prusse,'" and that on the authority of a guide speaking about a certain fortified French town, "an army of 10,000 Prussians was kept in check three months by a brave garrison of 1200 men." But more than half a century has elapsed since the expressions were first written down; and the writer of them was put to rest, in the vaults of Westminster Abbey, whilst the Man of Sedan was at the height of his prosperity. The words quoted will be found in *Selections from Private Journals of Tours in France in 1815 and 1818*, by the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, K.G. (Richard Bentley and Son.) The journals were discovered by Mr. Cowper-Temple, after Sir Henry Bulwer's "Life of Lord Palmerston" had been published; and it is to be presumed that the "selections" are a mere foretaste of what is to come. Those passages, at any rate, have reference to a period which has always been one of interest, and which has, in these later days, been brought back with wonderful vividness to our remembrance, in consequence of a certain similarity of incidents. Then, as now, the dynasty of Bonaparte had just been overthrown; then, as now, the heel of the invader was upon the neck of France; then, as now, it could be said of the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne that the trees "have considerably suffered, having been more than half cut down for huts and firewood." But not then, as now, could it be affirmed that English hands were employed, and English wealth expended, only in the way of friendly aid and comfort. There may be those who will feel a sort of regretful pride, as they peruse the lines in which the palm is given by an eyewitness, at a review on French soil, to the British over the Prussian and all other troops; and as they are "struck by the needless chivalry with which we took upon ourselves all the odium of measures from which we were to derive no benefit." But there are more, perhaps, who will rejoice that, whatever sneers may be indulged in about our unreadiness for war, we have played only the part of Red Cross Knights in the latest European fray.

Since our notice last week of the first volume of Mr. Peter Bayne's *Life and Letters of Hugh Miller*, the second volume has been issued by Mr. Strahan, which we did not then expect

so soon. It presents that estimable and interesting man in quite a new situation; removing him from the half rustic, half mechanic condition of a labouring stonemason at Cromarty, which was not, indeed, unwholesome for a mind so fine, so strenuous in self-culture, and so alert in the observation of facts around him. From the end of 1834 to the close of 1839 he was accountant in a country bank, a happily married man, respected and tolerably contented, known in Scotland as the author of two or three clever and agreeable books, and a contributor to *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*. His observations of local geology had earned him the attention of eminent scientific men. But he was easily led, by his social and religious sympathies, to use his skilful pen in the ecclesiastical controversy of that day; and when, in 1839, the great Free Church party resolved to set up a metropolitan newspaper of their own, Hugh Miller was chosen for its editor. A clearly stated, judicious, and instructive historical sketch of the Non-Intrusion dispute, and of the Disruption, will be found in this book. The *Edinburgh Witness*, till his untimely death, at Christmas, 1856, from an act of insanity caused by overwork, continually prospered by the use of Miller's abilities; leaving time, however, for geological researches, for the production of his "Old Red Sandstone," "Impressions of England," "Testimony of the Rocks," and other books of enduring worth. It may be regretted, without prejudice to the cause of which he became the journalist and advocate, that he was not left to the quiet pursuits of science and general literature, by which his life would have been prolonged and his happiness and usefulness would scarcely have been lessened. This biography, with his private letters, is a fitting record of Hugh Miller, and has been a real labour of love. Both its author and publisher seem to be bound, by early local associations, to feel a special concern in the subject.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bateman, Christian Henry, to be Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Chil's-hill. Buckle, W.; Vicar of Canon Frome, and Rector of Munsley attached. Bull, Alfred Ernest; Minister of St. Paul's, Hounslow-heath. Bull, Alfred N.; Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Kingston. Chambers, William Hampton; Vicar of St. Anne's, Tollington Park. Kemble, Edward; Vicar of Yeaton Guisey, Yorkshire. Loftie, A. G.; Vicar of St. Bridget's, Bookermeth, Whitehaven. Stanbrough, M. E.; Vicar of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, Salop. Neame, Walter; Vicar of Forest Hill, Oxford. Reay, Thomas O.; Vicar of Dovercourt, Essex.

A Diocesan Conference will be held at Peterborough in June next.

There has been a bazaar in Cheltenham on behalf of All Saints' School in that town. More than £400 was raised.

A new church at Portfield has been consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester. The Bishop was celebrant and preacher on the occasion, and also publicly inducted the new Vicar.

The church of North Benfleet has been restored and reopened by the Bishop of Rochester; and the church of Holy Cross, Canterbury, has also been restored and reopened.

The fifth general anniversary public meeting of the London Free and Open Church Association will be held at Exeter Hall on May 7, under the presidency of Earl Nelson.

A new church, with parsonage and schools, is about to be built at Collyhurst, by Mr. Charles P. Stewart, of the Atlas Works, at a cost of £12,000, exclusive of land, which he has also purchased.

On Sunday, Feb. 19, the Archbishop of Canterbury held a confirmation in St. John's Church, Mentone. There was a large congregation present. The Archbishop has now left Mentone for Cannes, Lord Brougham having kindly placed his château there at the disposal of his Grace. Favourable accounts have been received at Lambeth Palace of the Archbishop's health.

The company of revisers of the translation of the New Testament met, on Tuesday, at the Deanery of Westminster, the Jerusalem Chamber being for the time preoccupied by the Old Testament company, which is continuing its labours from the past week. In the absence of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Bishop of Salisbury took the chair. There were nineteen members present, including Mr. Vance Smith, whose health is sufficiently re-established to enable him to take part in the Revision. The Dean of Ely (Dr. Merivale) was present for the first time, in place of the late Dean Alford.

The annual meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held on Monday, at the offices in Pall-mall, under the presidency of the Bishop. The report stated that the total sum received since the formation of the fund had been £420,000. An outline of the work of the fund since its commencement showed that of eighty-one missions established with the fund twenty had been endowed as new parishes, seven had been transferred to the Rochester diocese, and thirty-five were still maintained at the cost of the fund; eighteen parochial curates, twenty-nine scripture readers, and twenty-three parochial mission women were still wholly or partially maintained by it. Grants had also been made for a number of parsonages, schools, mission stations, and new churches. As to future wants, it was stated that there were now twenty-two districts requiring churches, for ten of which sites had still to be provided. The Bishop of London pointed out that the subscriptions received last year amounted to £28,000—a larger sum than in any previous year. Their operations during the period had been somewhat interfered with by the Education Act, and the board had felt it necessary to discount the demand that would be made upon them by a large grant amounting to nearly £20,000.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, the election to the Hody Greek and Hebrew Exhibitions at Wadham has ended as follows:—Greek—G. H. Dawson, Scholar; and J. E. Melhuish, Scholar. *Provine Accesserunt*—J. E. Ringwood, Scholar; and F. W. Dunston. B. V. Symons-Warden, E. Myers, and H. P. Richards, Examiners. Hebrew—H. C. Richmond, Scholar; J. E. Prichard. The Examiners for the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship have elected C. H. Jopp, Scholar of New; and consider F. E. Pargiter, Exhibitor of Exeter, worthy of highly honourable mention.

At Cambridge the Chancellor's Medal for Legal Studies has been awarded to C. V. Childe, B.A., Corpus Christi. The second instalment of the Trinity Hall sports took place on Thursday week. The Strangers' Mile Race was won by Mr. Pelham, a son of the Earl of Chichester, after a splendid contest, the second man being only a foot behind.

At noon, on Wednesday, the aquatic season was opened at Eton, by the annual procession of boats to Surley Hall.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Woolwich Academy will commence on July 3, instead of June 5, as previously announced.

Mr. G. H. D. Walker, B.A., late scholar of New College, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Allahabad High School, India.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The series of our Engravings to represent the scenes and incidents of the war in France, now brought to an end, as we hope, is continued in this week's paper, with some illustrations of the ruined state of the suburban villages and hamlets around Paris; the hurry and confusion of their people thronging out of the city, when released from the siege; the arrival and public sale of the first country supplies of food in Paris; and the distribution of the English gifts of provisions at the great shop occupied for this purpose in the Rue de Sèvres. We also present Engravings of the sketches we have received from our Special Artist at Bordeaux, which show the sitting of the French National Assembly in the Grand Theatre of that city; the National Guards and regular troops in the street; a popular demonstration in honour of some ultra-Democratic members, and other circumstances of the recent political excitement in the capital of the Gironde. A few remarks and explanations may be added with reference to these subjects.

The scene on the Pont de Neuilly, which is delineated in the large Engraving that fills the two middle pages of this Number, was extraordinary in the first days of the armistice. Immense numbers of the peasantry belonging to the country around Paris, and of the citizens having villas or cottages in the western suburbs beyond the Bois de Boulogne, crowded the way through Neuilly, across the Seine, to Puteaux, Courbevoie, and Asnières, thence spreading in every direction to the German lines of investment; while many others of the townsfolk came out in order to satisfy their curiosity by seeing the traces of warlike mischief or viewing the last great battlefield outside the fortress of Mont Valérien. At the same time there was an influx of new traffic and travel from the country into Paris, so that the bridge and road from Courbevoie, on the left bank of the Seine, to the Arc de Triomphe, in the Champs Elysées, displayed a continual double stream of waggons, vans, omnibuses, and other vehicles, with thousands upon thousands of foot-passengers moving to and fro; a guard of cavalry assisted to keep order amongst them, in the absence of the French sergents-de-ville. The other roads leading out of Paris to the west—namely, that by Asnières, near the Havre and Dieppe railway, and those by St. Cloud and Sèvres, were not so much frequented, the first mentioned being, indeed, not passable, since the bridge had been destroyed.

The ruins of the little town of St. Cloud, burnt after the French sortie of Jan. 19, by order of the Prussian commanders, to prevent its affording cover for any future attack on the besiegers' position, are the subject of another sketch by Mr. Landells, our special artist at the Versailles headquarters. The historical and local situation of St. Cloud, as relative to the metropolis of France, may be compared to that of Richmond, with respect to London, being the half-rural abode of ancient Sovereigns, whose patronage had made it a fashionable residence in former ages, and a prosperous, though quiet, community, including many opulent families, the owners of costly mansions. Some of these houses, like those of M. Dantan, M. Mombro, and Dr. Defosse, contained most valuable collections of paintings, sculpture, antiquarian relics, and diverse works of art, which can never be replaced. These are entirely destroyed, and both the streets and the detached houses around the town exhibit a hideous spectacle of blackened and broken walls, through which the German soldiers lounge with cool indifference, while the poor people gather the unconsumed fragments of woodwork from the floors and doorways, to carry away for fuel. The Prussian batteries of Meudon and Breteuil, on the south side beyond Sèvres, look sternly across the park at these wretched remains of St. Cloud. It is yet more distressing to accompany the scattered groups of French people coming out of Paris after five months of close confinement there, to look for what may be left of their old homes in the suburban districts, or among the farms and market-gardens farther away from town. Some of them find their dwellings in the possession of the enemy's troops, and must beg for shelter where they used to live at ease. Others see only, at the end of their sorrowful journey, the roofless wreck of what was once a comfortable house, purchased or built with the savings of a frugal and industrious life, perhaps endeared to their hearts by memories of domestic affection, of parents who died there, of children who were born there; and now, this cherished property, which they hoped to leave to a son or daughter, has become the spoil of destructive war. Hundreds of such hard cases may be witnessed at this moment in the neighbourhood of Paris, and in other parts of France.

But the fear of starvation was even worse than the reality of these grievous losses. It is certain that Paris was very near a state of famine—within a few hours of it—at the time of the capitulation; and it would have been impossible, by the most strenuous efforts of all Governments and all charitable societies, to have prevented thousands of human beings dying of hunger if the siege had been prolonged another week. The distribution of the large stores of provisions sent from London by the subscription of English benevolence for that purpose, under the personal care of Colonel Stuart Wortley, Mr. George Moore, Mr. Richard Wallace, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, and others, has during the last fortnight been carried on with great activity, for there was urgent need. The two chief places of this dispensation were the warehouse of Messrs. Copstake, Moore, and Co., in the Rue des Petits Pères, and the premises of M. Boucicaut, commonly used as an extensive retail linen-draper's shop, called the Magasin du Bon Marché, in the Rue de Sèvres. It is the latter place of which two illustrations are given, from sketches by our Artist at the Prussian headquarters, who was at length permitted to enter Paris. Sixty of the young men and young women, ordinarily employed behind the counter in M. Boucicaut's establishment, had generously agreed with him to give their services twelve hours a day, as those employed by Mr. Moore's firm had likewise done, sometimes going on far into the night; and they were constantly occupied in serving out various kinds of food to the poor people, who poured into the shop at the rate of 700 an hour. These had to enter in two lines and pass in front of two counters, each about twenty yards long. Every person brought a ticket, previously granted on application, entitling him or her to so many rations of a specified kind, according to the number of the family. The ticket was exchanged for the provisions with remarkable quickness, and with scarcely any mistake; at Mr. Moore's place, on the 21st, above 20,000 rations were issued, beginning at eight in the morning, and not stopping till two hours after midnight. Five or ten thousand people at once were sometimes waiting outside the shop—some waiting all through the day, all through the night, and even two successive nights, in the cold and wet of the streets, for the chance of getting a little food to nourish those whom they loved. Most of these were women, old and young.

The market-gardeners' carts, bringing their first loads of potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables to Paris, by leave of the armistice, were in some instances pillaged by a few disorderly people. This was done the more easily when there was a block and stoppage of the crowded vehicles in the narrow



PILLAGING THE FIRST VEGETABLE CARTS AT THE GATES OF PARIS.



NATIONAL GUARDS AT BREAKFAST IN THE STREETS OF BORDEAUX.

pass between the earthen ramparts at the city gates. M. Jules Pelcoq, our Artist in Paris, contributes a sketch of such an incident, in front of the gate on the road to St. Denis, where the space is narrowed by fortifications on each side, earth-works, palisades, and chevaux-de-frise to resist an assault; beyond this we see a loopholed wall, and the drawbridge let down over the moat. The plunderers have seized the horse's reins, in spite of the driver, and climb upon the cart, throwing down sacks of potatoes, which are carried off by women and others. In contrast with this, another scene drawn by M. Pelcoq is that of the sellers of live poultry and rabbits in the Rue Lafayette, where they get high prices from genteel

customers; but there is cause to believe that their trade is the product of theft, in the farmyards not before visited by foraging parties of the Prussian army.

The Special Artist of this Journal at Bordeaux, Mr. C. J. Staniland, furnishes our illustrations of the sittings of the French National Assembly, which has had, within a few days, to appoint a new Government, and to decide on the acceptance of a treaty of peace. It meets in the Grand Theatre, which stands in the centre of the Place de la Comédie, the principal open square of the city, with several streets converging to it. The place around was occupied by troops of the regular army, on the 16th, because the populace had been stirred up to

make a tumultuous demonstration in favour of Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc the evening before. A squadron of cuirassiers, one of lancers, and a battalion of infantry of the Line, guarded each side of the theatre, while four more battalions of infantry were kept in reserve, at a distance of 200 yards. This arrangement was ordered by General Leflô, Minister of War, because it was considered that the National Guards of Bordeaux could not be trusted. Some of them on duty there when the members of the Assembly were going out had shouted "Vive la République!" waving their caps on their bayonets and behaving in an unseemly manner. M. Thiers himself spoke to them and rebuked them



CHEERING POPULAR MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN THE STREETS AT BORDEAUX.

for this misconduct, but he was hissed. The President and Questors of the Assembly therefore asked for the protection of a regular military force, by which M. Rochefort and a few other democratic members were scandalised, and so was the Municipal Council of Bordeaux. The scene in the Place de la Comédie, on the evening of the 15th, when old Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc were carried on men's shoulders, with vociferous cheering, to the opposite café, and there spoke a few words to the mob, is shown in one of our Engravings. Another represents the aspect of the diverse groups of outdoor politicians, who loitered at night before the closed doors, talking of the crisis or listening to some orator perched amidst the circle of his audience. We see in one illustration how the soldiers are kept waiting aside in the streets while the Assembly is sitting; in another we observe a party of the National Guard cooking their breakfast in the Cours du Pavé des

Chartrons, where there is an avenue of trees. They have constructed fireplaces with the granite paving-blocks, upon which their saucepans are placed.

The Engraving on our front page shows the Assembly sitting in the theatre. The interior of this building must be shortly described. Its roof is supported by ten massive columns, which rise behind the boxes. A temporary floor has been laid at the level of the dress circle, forming one great hall, which includes the boxes. Between the columns, above, are balconies, in two tiers, but no upper boxes. Benches for the members are placed on the floor, which, together with the boxes, will seat about six hundred. The President's place is upon the stage itself, which, as the pit slopes up, is the lowest part of the house. Upon the stage is a large structure some twelve feet in height. The President's place is in the centre of this; on each side of him are the tables of the Vice-Presidents,

and in front of them the desks of the secretaries. All the places are approached by steps from behind. In front of the President's seat, raised six feet above the stage, is the tribune, a small platform approached by a flight of steps on each side. The speaker has his back to the President. Upon the tribune the voting-urns are placed, and each member, having written his word upon his voting-paper, mounts the stairs; when he gets to the top a secretary leans over and gives him a ball; he deposits his vote in one urn and the ball in the ether, in order that the number of votes given may tally with the number of voters, and then goes down the steps on the other side. The back of the theatre behind the stage is boarded off and painted with columns like the part where the boxes are. There is a large chandelier, hung too low for good effect. Such is the place where the French National Assembly has sat to decide upon the fate of the country.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS
AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Feb. 25:—

In London 2463 births and 1633 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 81, while the deaths were 13 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the ten previous years. Zymotic diseases caused 428 deaths. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, which, in the four previous weeks had been 157, 196, 211, and 218, further increased to 227 last week. There were 15 deaths from measles, 47 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 54 from whooping-cough, 34 from fever (of which 12 were certified as typhus, 15 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 14 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of this class 393 deaths were returned last week, against 384 and 392 in the two preceding weeks. Four fatal accidents caused by horses occurred.

During the week 5541 births and 3724 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 26 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population, against 30 and 28 in the two previous weeks. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 26 per 1000; Portsmouth, 15; Norwich, 19; Bristol, 25; Wolverhampton, 15; Birmingham, 20; Leicester, 22; Nottingham, 16; Liverpool, 45; Manchester, 21; Salford, 24; Bradford, 24; Leeds, 24; Sheffield, 22; Hull, 19; Sunderland, 29; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 25. The deaths from smallpox in these seventeen towns, which had been 291, 303, and 327 in the three preceding weeks, further increased to 358 last week; of these 227 occurred in London, 129 in Liverpool, and only two in the fifteen other towns, of which one each was returned in Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 24 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 33 per 1000, and in Dublin 30.

An examination of assistant surgeons to qualify for promotion will be held at the Naval Medical Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, on Tuesday, March 7.

The *Globe* states that the new German Imperial flag has been decided upon, and has been adopted by Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden. It is *mi-partie*—or, sable, gules, and argent; and has for supporters the two Indians armed with maces of the Prussian crest.

During the week ending Feb. 25, paintings, sculpture, engravings and photography, architectural designs, tapestries, carpets, embroideries, designs for decorative manufactures and reproductions; also nearly 2000 objects of pottery, specimens of woollens and worsteds, and educational appliances, making in all a total of about 3500 objects, were delivered at the galleries of the International Exhibition. Foreign objects arrived from Belgium, the German Empire, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Hong-Kong, and Tunis.

The young hippopotamus in the Zoological Gardens died yesterday week, evidently from exhaustion. It seemed to have neither power nor will to suck. Mr. Frank Buckland, in *Land and Water*, describing the animal when alive, says:—"Looking through the window of the observatory, I saw the mother lying full length—she is about 12 ft. long—with her huge head and enormous mouth flat on the ground; the baby was in a corner lying upon its side, with its nose close to its mother's nose. The baby is about 4 ft. long, and would be about 15 in. high when standing up. It is about the size and weight of, and not unlike in general appearance to, a three-score bacon pig; its general colour is a reddish mahogany; the head is very like the head of a calf; the forehead and fore part of the head appears as if varnished with a black varnish. Imagine a calf's head of indiarubber, and you will have a good idea of the face of the sucking Behemoth."

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INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original Packets, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes. 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., of all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then
use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; and of all Perfumers.

A FACT.—HAIR-COLOUR W

EDUCATION OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN AND YOUTH.—There are a few VACANCIES in an Establishment near London which offers peculiar advantages. Address, ALPHA, Mr. Reed's, Stationer, 57, Oxford-street.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.
Persons of any age, however bad their writing, may in eight easy lessons acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Book-keeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, banking, and mercantile offices; arithmetic, shorthand, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. SMART, at his sole Institution, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street. Agent to the West of England Fire and Life Insurance Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CORNHILL PREMISES to those now in course of erection opposite the Mansion House and at the junction of the Poultry with Queen Victoria-street; and, to avoid damage to their valuable Stocks of Silver, Electro-Silver, Dressing Cases, Bags, and Fine Cutlery, they are SELLING at a reduction of 25 per cent from their catalogue prices—71 and 72, Cornhill City, London.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.
The People's Printing-Press for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c.—D. G. BERRI, Engraver to H.M. Post Office, 36, High Holborn, London W.

PATENT ENAMEL PAINTING.—OWEN and CO. invite special attention to this desirable method of inside painting and decoration of houses, entirely superseding the usual plan. Samples may be seen at their Show-Rooms, 116 and 117, New Bond-street, W. Importers of French Enamel Papers.

WHITE WOOD ARTICLES for FERN-PAINING, &c. Hand-screens, Blotting-Book Covers, Fans, Glove, Knitting, and Handkerchief Boxes, Paper-Knives, &c. WILLIAM BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

WOOD TAPESTRY DECORATIONS.
HOWARD'S PATENT.
No. 2133.
Superior quality of all kinds.
Show-Rooms, 23, 25, and 27, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

FOLDING SCREENS, just received direct from Japan. Also in Stock every other description and size, from 25s. upwards.—BONTOR and COLLINS, Manufacturers, Upholsterers, &c., 185, Oxford-street, W.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING (carriage-free) 30 per cent less than any other House. See our new Illustrated Catalogue, containing 500 designs with prices and estimates. Also a Coloured Catalogue of our Silver Fir and Patent Enamelled Bed-room Suites, from 10s. 6d. complete, gratis and post-free, from LEWIS CRAWFORD and CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London.

EASY-CHAIRS and COUCHES.—T. H. FILMER and SON'S. The largest assortment in the kingdom, comprising all the designs for which they have been celebrated for the last fifty years, and also all the newest patterns, combining grace, elegance, and comfort. 500 different patterns always in stock. New designs are being added daily. All are of the best quality and marked in plain figures.—Show-Rooms and Galleries, 31 and 32, Berners-street, London, W.

INDIAN and PERSIAN DESIGNS in BRUSSELS and WILTON CARPETS. For rich effect in Pattern, Colouring, and Durability in Wear these Carpets are very superior.

CABINET FURNITURE, Chairs, Sofas, Settees, &c.—Care is taken that all work is of a style and quality, consistent with the long-existing reputation of our house. WATKIN and SON, 3 and 4, Goodloe-street; and 65 and 66, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

SPOONS and FORKS.—SLACKS' SILVER-ELECTRO PLATE, by Elkington's process, is equal in appearance and wear to sterling silver. Table Spoons or Forks, 30s. and 35s. per dozen; Dessert, 20s. and 30s.; Teaspoons, 12s. and 18s. Catalogues free.—Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand.

FISH-EATING KNIVES and FORKS.
DEANE and CO. have in stock a large and elegant variety. Prices, per dozen knives, from 42s. to 135s.; and with Forks, in case complete, £4 10s. to £11 18s. Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, with pearl, ivory, or plated handles, 12 pairs, in case complete, from £2 10s.; best plating, from £3 10s. to £10 10s. Engravings free by post.—Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge. Established A.D. 1709.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and post-paid. It contains upwards of 850 Illustrations of his unrivalled Stock of Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot Water Dishes, Stoves and Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea-Treys, Urns, and Kettles, Table Cutlery, Clocks and Candelabra, Baths and Toilet Ware, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding and Bed-Hangings, Bed-Room Cabinet Furniture, Dining-Room Furniture, Chimney and Pier-Glasses, Turnery Goods, Kitchen Utensils, &c. With List of Prices and Plans of the 20 large Show-Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry-place; and 1, Newman-yard. The cost of delivering goods to the most distant parts of the United Kingdom by railway is trifling. William S. Burton will always undertake delivery at a small fixed rate.

THIS WEEK,

NOSOTTI'S ANNUAL SALE OF SOILED STOCK, at greatly-reduced prices. Catalogues post-free. Looking-glasses, Girandoles, and Gilt Decorative Articles of every description; Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture; 1000 Pieces best Brussels, under the market prices; 1000 Pieces Parisian Paper-hangings, half price. Nosotti's Annual Sale will continue till the 20th inst. Thirteen Show-Rooms, 397, 8, 9, and 9A, Oxford-street.

GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu, or Bronze; Medieval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.—D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, with the newest improvements. Chubbs' Street-Door Latches, at moderate prices. Chubbs' Cash-Boxes, all sizes. Price-lists sent free.—Chubb and Son, 37, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

TRELOAR'S COCOANUT MATTING.
Finest Quality; unbleached. No other kind is durable. 67, Ludgate-hill.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
GROVER and BAKER'S DOUBLE-LOCK and ELASTIC STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, long acknowledged as THE BEST, are now also THE CHEAPEST. THE NEW HAND MACHINE at £4 10s. is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency. GROVER and BAKER, 150, Regent-street, London, W.; 59, Bold-street, Liverpool; and 101, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow. Every Machine guaranteed. Instruction gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post-free.

W. F. THOMAS and CO'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINES. All Lock-Stitch, work alike on both sides. Catalogues and Samples post-free. Domestic Machines, simple and noiseless, steady by their weight, to work by hand only, £3 15s. Ditto Registered (spool or shuttle), £4 4s. 1 and 2, Cheap-side; and Regent-circus, London.

SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.—To Clean and Preserve.—OAKLEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SOAP is guaranteed to be free from mercury or any other injurious ingredients too often found in the manufacture of Plate-Powder. Tablets, 6d. each, by all Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Chemists, &c. Wholesale, Oakley and Sons, Wellington Emery and Blacklead Mills, Blackfriars, London.

THE GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILKS and BLACK SILK VELVETS, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

The remaining portion from the large purchases made in Lyons at the outbreak of the War are, during this month, and during this month will be sold at less than Two Thirds below value.
70 Pieces good, useful Black Silks, at 3s. 6d., or £2 9s. 6d. 14 yards.
89 Pieces excellent Qualities at 4s. 6d., or £3 17s. 14 yards.
75 Pieces superior Qualities at 5s. 6d., or £4 14s. 14 yards.
20 Pieces superior do. at 6s. 9d., or £4 14s. 14 yards.
25 Pieces Rich Cashmere Silk at 7s. 6d., or 5 guineas 14 yards.
12 Pieces do. do. at 8s. 6d., or £3 19s. 14 yards.
15 Pieces do. do. at 10s. 6d., or 7 guineas 14 yards.
(The above are not Mourning Silks, but can be worn either in or out of Mourning.)

"If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made."
Also Rich Lyons Silk Velvets, at 7, 8, 9, and 10 gu. Full Dress. Address for Patterns, PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

FOR THIS MONTH, SUPERB BLACK SILK SKIRTS and COSTUMES, with new Fancy Trimmings, and with Crapes, at less than two thirds their value. PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

SPRING, 1871. BLACK GRENADINES for Demi-Toilette and for Promenade, New and Improved Makes, very strong and serviceable, from 10s. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Write for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

URGENT MOURNING. "ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM," MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approbation—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING for FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in new Mourning Fabrics, trimmed Crapes, } 35s. to 5 gu.
SILK SKIRTS, for Afternoon or Dinner Dress, elegantly trimmed, } 5 gu. to 10 gu.
MANTLES, in the newest shapes, handsomely trimmed, } 35s. to 9 gu.
BONNETS, in beautiful variety, } 10s. to 2 gu.
WIDOWS' CAPS, in various new styles.
The Bodies to the skirts can be completed, if necessary, in a few hours' notice, either by the French or the English Dressmaker. Peter Robinson's Family Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, W.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Extraordinary Sale of £22,000 worth of very richest and medium-priced Silks, from 2s. to 12s. Full Dress.
£1500 worth Fancy Silks 29s. 6d. to 3½ gu.
£2000 worth Striped Silks 35s. 6d. to 4 gu.
£2000 worth Corded Silks 39s. 6d. to 5 gu.
£3000 worth Poul de Soies 3½ gu. to 7 gu.
£1400 worth Light Silks 39s. 6d. to 4 gu.
£2500 worth Wedding Silks 47s. 6d. to 5 gu.
£2500 worth Dinner Silks 55s. 6d. to 6 gu.
£1800 worth Evening Silks 39s. 6d. to 4 gu.
£2000 worth Young Ladies' Silks 29s. 6d. to 3½ gu.
£1500 worth Lyons Silk Velvet 45s. 6d. to 25 gu.
£2500 worth Richest Black Silks, Gros Grain Glacé, Cashmeres, Corded, &c. from 29s. 6d. to 40 gu. Full Dress.
£1500 Old Dresses, 12 to 20 years, 2s. to 6 gu.—half price.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

JAPANESE SILKS, Very Best.
100 New Shades, 29s. 6d. Full Dress, any length, 2s. 5½d. yard.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

GERMAN WASHING SILKS, 18 to 54 in. wide, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Full Dress.
Obtainable only at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

POIL DE CHEVRES, 10s. 6d. Full Dress.
BAKER and CRISP are now Selling 3000 bright and very silky Poil de Chevre Dresses, at 10s. 6d. to 25s. 6d., all half price. Patterns free.

REGISTERED. A SPECIALTY.—CASHMERE LORRAINE.
Made expressly for BAKER and CRISP. In all Colours, at 12s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

REGISTERED. THE NEW PONDICHERY CLOTHS, for Ladies' Costumes. This beautiful Cloth cannot be obtained elsewhere. Price 15s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

WHITE PIQUES EXTRAORDINARY, viz.,
1200 Pieces Real French, from 4½d. to 1s. 6d. yard.
White Brillants 6d. to 1s. 6d. "
White Figured Piques 6½d. to 1s. 6d. "
White Striped Piques 6½d. to 1s. 6d. "
White Corded Silks, best 8½d. to 1s. 6d. "
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

BAKER and CRISP'S
New Spring Dresses 5s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.
New Spring Cambrics 5s. 6d. to 35s. 0d.
New Spring Repps 8s. 9d. to 31s. 0d.
New Spring Satteens 10s. 6d. to 55s. 0d.
New Spring Poplins 6s. 11d. to 55s. 0d.
New Spring Twills 10s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
New Spring Havanah Cloths 8s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
New Spring London Corda 10s. 6d. to 15s. 0d.
New Spring Marls 3s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.
New Spring Checks 5s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
New Spring Stripes 3s. 11d. to 29s. 6d.
New Spring Cheviots 6s. 9d. to 25s. 0d.
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S
New Spring Cambrics, at 3s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.
New Spring Brillants, at 4s. 9d. to 35s. 0d.
New Spring Piques, at 8s. 9d. to 15s. 6d.
New Spring Percales, at 6s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.
New Spring Batistes, at 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
New Suez Twills, at 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Patterns free.
198, Regent-street. The largest stock in London.

BAKER and CRISP'S
New Plain Battistes and Cambrics. New Plain Jacquards and Brillants. New Plain Percales and Piques. New Plain Washing Fabrics, of every description and shade of Colour. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

FRENCH MUSLINS, 4½d. to 6½d. yard.
The entire Stocks of three French Manufacturers. The most wonderful variety ever seen, at less than half the original cost. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

NOTICE.—3000 Pieces FRENCH MUSLINS.
The very finest goods, from 4½d. yard. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

SILK, WOOL, and WASHING, Evening, Wedding, and Dinner GRENADINES, 3s. 9d. to 2 gu. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

W. P. LILLICRAPP (by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), 27, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sealskin Jacket and Cloak Maker and General Furrier.

SPRING FASHIONS 1871.

Notwithstanding the disturbed state of capital hitherto the seat of Fashion, I am quite prepared with more than the usual quota of High Novelties for this Season.
The Silk Mantles and Jackets are rich, becoming, and useful, from 2s. to 20 gu.
Velvet Mantles and Jackets, specially adapted for Early Spring Wear, 3 gu. to 20 gu.
Innumerable Cloth and Fancy Jackets and Mantles, tasty, pretty, novel, and cheap, 10s. 6d. to 4 gu.

LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, and MANTLES.
PETER ROBINSON begs to announce the first arrivals of Novelties in all kinds of LACE GOODS—for the shoulders, for walking, and for evening costumes, for wedding and all dress occasions, in both Black and White Laces, in every known and approved make, both real and imitation, at all prices, from 13s. 9d. to 40 gu.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
Shawls appear in favour this season, and the assortment in India, Persia, Paisley, Edinburgh, Paris, Lyons, Norwich, and all other Wools, Cashmere, and Fancy Materials will render them a very attractive feature in the outdoor costume this spring. They comprise a range of prices varying from 10s. 6d. to 50 gu.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
FRENCH SILKS 30 per cent under value.
PETER ROBINSON has just concluded the Purchase (by private contract) of the Stocks of Three Continental Merchants, negotiated during the armistice, amounting to HALF A MILLION OF FRANCES, each quality guaranteed to wear, amongst which are the following:
380 pieces of Gros de Suez (a rich Corded Silk), both sides alike, £2 14s. 6d. the Robe.
600 pieces of Poul de Soies and Gros Grains, from 47s. 6d. to 1 gu. the Robe.
420 pieces of Cashmere de Foie (a very rich Double-Warp Silk, of extra brightness), £4 19s., £5 8s., and 6 gu. the Robe.
363 pieces of Drap de Lyons, beautifully bright, 3s. 11½d. and a 6½d. per yard.
Also several thousand pieces of Fancy Silks, half of which are specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, price 45s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. the Robe (any length cut).
One of the stocks comprises 373 pieces of White and delicate Tinted Silks and Satins, specially produced for Bridal and Court Costumes.
Patterns of every description of Plain and Fancy Silks, at the above prices, will be sent on application.
Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

A NEW FABRIC FOR SPRING DRESSES. "CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered).
In 52 Shades of Colour, at 13s. 9d. the Dress.
2000 pieces of this charming material have been made expressly for this season, and can be ordered on or before 1st March.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING BEST PRINTED FRENCH MUSLINS, Very Cheap.
A Special Sale of over 3000 pieces, in every variety of design and colour, suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer wear, 7½d. per yard. Patterns free.

FRENCH PIQUES, SATINS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, and CAMBRICS.
Many thousand Pieces of these Goods, in most elegant designs, and the highest standard of quality, are now being sold at 40s. to 4d., per yard, under last year's prices. An endless collection of Patterns, post-free.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC. CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES.
New ready, a complete Collection of New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

IN BLACK, WHITE, and ALL COLOURS. VELVET-VELVETEENS. Very Rich.
Specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, &c. Patterns free. From 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

FOR DINNER and EVENING DRESSES. POIL DE CHEVRE. Half Price.
350 pieces of this beautiful Fabric, having all the appearance of rich Glacé Silk, 18s. 9d. the Full Dress, can be had in brilliant shades of Light Blue, Maize, Vert Lumière, Ponceau, Grey, Mauve, Orange, Rose, &c.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, London.—Patterns free.

TROUSSEAU of H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE.
We understand the wedding toilette of her Royal Highness is to be entirely of British manufacture, dress of white Irish poplin, manufactured, we believe, by O'Reilly, Dunne, and Co., of Dublin; veil and trimmings of Honiton lace.—Court Circular, Feb. 4, 1871.
Patterns sent post-free. Parcels delivered carriage paid. O'REILLY, DUNNE, and CO., 40, College-green, Dublin.

FRENCH DISTRESS.
The writer of this would be so much obliged if Mrs. Addley Bourne would allow the enclosed to be on view at her Establishment, for the chance of their being sold. They belong to a French Refugee in whom she is much interested and who is so anxious to sell them. The price of each article is marked in plain figures. They were all made in Paris. The Parcel alluded to contained a quantity of Underclothing, consisting of Nightdresses, Dressing-Jackets, Petticoats, &c.—the needlework and embroidery being most exquisitely fine, the latter evidently the handiwork of a Nun, or of a Mademoiselle. An early inspection is respectfully requested, at 37, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Church).

PRINCESS LOUISE CRINOLINE.
This Japon does away with the unsightly results of the ordinary hoops. It is remarkably light, so that a lady may walk in comfort, ascend a steep stair, lean against a table, throw herself into an arm-chair, pass to her stall at the opera, or occupy a fourth seat in a carriage without inconvenience to herself or others; and lastly, it allows the dress to fall into graceful folds in which artists so much delight. Price, from 8s. 6d.; with Fannier, 10s. 6d.—Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

CAUTION. INGLIS and TINKLER
would respectfully remind their Patrons and the Public generally that they SELL their stock of real IRISH POPLINS.

DUBLIN PRICES, viz., from 5s. 6d. per yard, and to procure them genuine, all should apply direct to the Manufacturers, London and Lyons. Several Patterns free. The only House in England for the exclusive sale of Genuine Irish Poplins. Manufactory, 7 and 8, Eustace-street, Dublin.

HILDITCH'S BLACK SILKS.
Patterns and Reduced List free by post. Pieces at wholesale Price.
G. R. and J. HILDITCH, Silk Manufacturers and Mercers, London and Lyons. Established 1760.
Coloured and Fancy Silks, Satins, Moires, and Velvets. Silk Warehouse, 61, Ludgate-hill, London.

SALE of LYONS SILKS.
SEWELL and CO. are NOW OFFERING for SALE several important purchases, made in Lyons, at a great sacrifice, comprising BLACK SILKS of the best guaranteed makes, Black Lyons Velvets, Plain Coloured Silks in a variety of shades, suitable for spring wear, from 47s. 6d. to 4 gu. the Dress. Fancy Silks, several hundred Dresses from 2 to 3 gu. Extra Rich Silks, from 3½ to 4 gu. The whole of these goods are considerably below the present market value, and an early inspection is solicited.

FAMILY and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
SEWELL and CO. beg to announce that they are now Selling a Manufacturer's Stock of SHEETINGS, Damask Table Linen, Huckaback and Diaper Towellings, White and Coloured Counterpanes and Quilts, Pillow Cottons, and Sheetings in every width.
S. and Co. invite an early inspection, as these goods are especially worthy of attention.

SEWELL and CO. are now prepared with an Extensive Assortment of Tulle, Tarlatan, and Net BALI, SKIRTS for the Court and Drawing-rooms. Elegantly-trimmed Tulle and Skirts, in all colours, from 2 gu. Net Tulle, from 58s. 6d., in Black, White, and Colours, Tailor ditto, from 4 gu.
COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND, H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES, H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

FAMILIES returning to town will find at Messrs. JAY'S a very large and carefully-selected Stock of MOURNING GOODS suitable for the present season.
JAY'S.

GOOD BLACK SILKS.
Manufactured by Messrs. Bonnet et Cie., of Lyons et Juraux.
These Silks are sold on most advantageous terms, and Messrs. Bonnet's Silks can be more fully relied upon for wear than any other description of Black Silk.
JAY'S.

L'ENTEN DRESSES, One Guinea each, 7½ in. wide, 9 yards in length, and sufficient for an ample-trimmed costume.
These Black Dresses are composed of silk and wool, without any admixture whatever of cotton in them.
To be had only at JAY'S.

COUNTRY LADIES and LONDON FASHIONS.—The many advertisements of the day addressed frequently to the inexperienced, whilst they appear to offer facilities, only perplex ladies residing at a distance from the metropolis. Customers may rest assured that the specimens and goods sent by Messrs. JAY will at all times literally agree; and that in dealing with this old-established Firm the public will buy at as cheap a cost as in any shop in London.
JAY'S.

MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY have experienced Dressmakers and Milliners who act as travellers, so that, in the event of immediate Mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for Dress, one can be dispatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charge is the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in Regent-street.
JAY'S.
The London General Mourning Warehouse, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

FRENCH SILKS and SATINS, in all the new Shades.—Large and Important Purchases, greatly under the usual prices, in consequence of the War.
Rich Poul de Soie, Gros Grain, and Gros de Suez, at 4s. 9d. per yard, wide widths.
New Fancy Silks, at all prices from 2 gu. to 5 gu.
Black Silks, guaranteed to wear.
Patterns free.
GASK and GASK (late Grant and Gask), 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

COSTUMES in SILK and MIXED FABRICS.
New Designs for the Spring.—A very large assortment of SILK COSTUMES and LONG SKIRTS, handsomely trimmed, 5 to 30 gu., complete.
Also, Costumes in Mixed Fabrics, all the new materials, 1 guinea to 5 gu.
Costumes in Washing Fabrics, 9s. 6d. to 12s. 9d., complete, all ready for immediate wear.
GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street.

NEW DRESS FABRICS in the greatest variety, from 10s. to 30s. the Dress.
A large purchase of French Satine Cloths, in new shades, for the Spring, at 11½d. per yard, much under value.
French Piques, Crotchetons, Balais Robes, Percales, &c. Ball and Evening Dresses, in Tulle, Tarlatan, and Lace, from 1 guinea, of which sketches are sent free.
Patterns of all goods free.
GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

THE ABDOMINAL CORSET (BEBARDY'S PATENT), by a novel combination of Corset and Sustaining Belt, affords extraordinary comfort and support. It is invaluable before marriage, and when there is excessive embonpoint. A Descriptive Pamphlet and Illustrations free by post. Madame OLIVIER-ROLLAND, Artiste en Corsets by Appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 66, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.

LADIES' BOOTS for the SEASON.
Kid Walking-Boots, to button or elastic, 16s. 6d.; Enamelled Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft and Pretty House-Boots, 5s. 6d.; Morocco Slippers, 3s. 6d. Illustrated Catalogues post-free, with notice of convenient addresses for country orders.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. J. and P. COATS, SEWING, TATTING, and CROCHET COTTON MANUFACTURERS, PAISLEY.
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